TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

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PINCHOT SEEKS TO KEEP DOWN PRICE OF COAL

Governor Says Consumers Not Be Called Upon to Bear Additional Cost of Anthracite.

With the terms of ending the anthracite strike agreed upon between the miners and operators, through his work and influence, Governor Pinchot is directing his energies toward keeping down the cost of fuel to consumers.

Monday the Pennsylvania governor sent letters to the governors of all anthracite consuming states suggesting investigation of methods "to prevent gouging" of coal consumers, with a view to a personal conference later concerning joint action.

This is part of the anthracite policemaker's program to bring about "normalcy" in coal prices, following his successful efforts to end the hard coal deadlock between operators and miners.

His four-point plan for adjustment of the differences between anthracite operators and union miners formed the basis of a proposed new two-year contract agreed upon Saturday night by members of the operators' policy committee and officials of the miners' union.

He took up the price problem in a letter Sunday night to President Coolidge in which he suggested federal and state action toward readjustment of freight rates on anthracite and announced his own purpose of calling upon the governors of anthracite consuming states to investigate profits of dealers in coal, wholesalers, brokers, jobbers and retailers.

Could Absorb All.

In his letter to the President Governor Pinchot declared the total "legitimate" increase in the cost of coal under the settlement terms would be about 60 cents a ton. Of this, he said, not less than 10 cents should be taken up by all the operators, many of whom, he declared, could absorb the entire 60 cents increase and still make abundant profits.

"In fairness," he wrote, "the remainder of the 60 cents should never reach the consumer," but he added, this amount "and probably much more" will be exacted unless public action is taken to prevent it.

He suggested the interstate commerce commission take up anthracite transportation rates with a view to their readjustment and announced his intention of asking the Pennsylvania public service commission to consider the reasonableness of rates within the state. He suggested that the findings of the United States coal commission upon costs and profits in mining and distribution be made public as soon as possible.

Reopening of the mines now is dependent only upon ratification by a tri-district convention of union miners in the anthracite region. The convention has been called for Sept. 17 in Scranton.

Gov. Pinchot's Letter.

The governor's letter to Mr. Coolidge follows:

"Dear Mr. President:

"Now that the danger of a strike in the anthracite field is disposed of for two years, I would like not only to thank you again for your telegram of congratulation, but to express my very great appreciation of your public approval of the terms of settlement which I suggested, and of the very valuable information which was supplied to me by the United States coal commission at your direction.

"Both miners and operators deserve great credit for their courtesy, their readiness to consider each others point of view, and their patient willingness to stay on the job. I emphasize the latter particularly because I doubt if any of them had the slightest expectation when they came to Harrisburg that the negotiations would last more than a day or two, or that the strike would be settled.

"A supply of anthracite to the consumer for the next two Winters having thus been assured, the next question is that of price. The total legitimate increase in the cost of coal under the terms of the settlement is about 60 cents a ton. Of this amount not less than 10 cents should properly be taken up by all the operators, many of whom could absorb the whole of the 60 cents increase and still make abundant profits.

"In fairness the remainder of the 60 cents should never reach the consumer. It is certain, however, that this amount, and probably much more, will be exacted from consumers unless public action is taken to prevent it. Accordingly, since you were good enough to indicate that suggestions from me concerning anthracite would not be unwelcome, I am writing to suggest that real advantage to the public would result if the Interstate Commerce commission would take up and consider anew the rates charged for the transportation of anthracite coal with a view to reducing them if justification for such reduction should be found.

"On my part, I propose to ask the Pennsylvania Public Service commis-

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Perry's Victory Won 110 Years Ago

It was 110 years ago Monday that Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and a few Americans, met and defeated Commodore Barclay and a superior British forces off the shores of Put-in Bay island in what history records as the Battle of Lake Erie.

It was 10 years ago Monday that the cornerstone of the giant shaft known far and near as the Perry Memorial although erected by the national government and the state of the Great Lakes section to the memory of all who participated in the battle was laid.

Modern Quake Disasters

April 18, 1906—San Francisco; earthquake, followed by fire; 452 killed; 1,500 injured; property damage $350,000,000.

August 16, 1906—Valparaiso, Chile; 1,500 killed, 2,000 injured (both estimated); property damage, $1,600,000,000.

January 14, 1907—Kingston, Jamaica; 1,000 killed, 2,000 injured (estimate); property damage, $25,000,000.

December 28, 1908—Sicily and Calabria; 76,483 killed, 95,170 injured; property damage beyond calculation; towns of Messina, Faro, Santa Tersa, Scalleta, Reggio, Gallico, San Giovanni, Pellaro and Palmi wholly or partly destroyed.

October 3, 1914—Northern Asia Minor, 2,500 killed, more than 5,000 injured; 300 square miles of territory laid waste.

June 15, 1923—Northwest Persia, from 6,000 to 20,000 killed; 250,000 made homeless.

FARM CHIEFTAIN PREDICTS CRASH

Wallace Fears Many Will Become Bankrupts in Rural Sections.

Thousands of American farmers will go bankrupt with wheat selling at considerably less than cost of production, Secretary Wallace declared recently, while thousands of others will be able to hold on only by the most grinding economy. If the present plane of prices of commodities other than agricultural is to be maintained, he added, then, to have general prosperity, prices of farm products must be increased.

Eastern railroads could help by making substantial reductions in freight rates on agricultural products, especially if destined for export, Mr. Wallace asserted, pointing out, however, that until agriculture, industry and commerce are brought into a more normal relationship, "acute agricultural problems will develop, one after the other."

Says It's Not a New Disease.

"The ruinously low price of wheat is not a new agricultural disease," said the secretary. "It is just one more acute symptom of the general trouble from which agriculture is suffering. The disease itself is the distorted relationship between prices of farm products and prices of other commodities.

"The sooner the people engaged in commerce and industry frankly recognize the trouble, the better it will be for all of us. The farmer could get along fairly well with present prices of what he has to sell if prices of what he must buy were down accordingly. But prices of other things remain high. That is what hurts.

Costs Still Mounting.

"Wages in industry and on the railroads are all almost twice as high as before the war. Taxes are about twice as high. Freight rates are from 50 to 75 per cent higher. Metals, building materials of all kinds are from 50 to 100 per cent above pre-war prices. All of these are items in the farmer's cost of production. Until a fair relationship is restored between agriculture and industry and commerce, agriculture will be upset and will have reason to complain.

"The pressing question is, what can be done to help the wheat growers obtain the cost of production for this year's crop? Some urge that the government ought to fix a fair price. That could be done only by the government preparing to buy unlimited quantities at the price fixed. Others suggest that the government go into the market and buy 200,000,000 bushels of wheat and store it, on the theory that the taking off the market of that quantity would send up the price to a fair figure.

Wallace Asks Questions.

"I am not hopeful of good results from either of these plans. How would the government dispose of the surplus accomulated? What effect would either action have on wheat acreage? What effect would it have on the acreage and price of other grains and of livestock? Would the same policy be adopted in case of ruinously low prices for other farm products? The wheat situation is bad enough in all conscience, and certainly the majority of our people would favor any practical method of helping, but we ought to be reasonably sure that the remedy attempted will do the farmer more good than harm and will not make our situation worse instead of better.

"Whether these acute situations might be relieved if the government should set up an agency with large authority to handle our surplus farm products in its discretion and provide it with ample funds, I do not know. I do not believe anyone knows."

Advises Farmer "to Stick."

The low price of wheat this year will bring some reduction in acreage, Mr. Wallace predicted, adding that "it is a terribly hard situation for the individual, but those who remain will be benefited."

In reference to the export situation, he said:

"A gradual decline in our exports of grains and meats is to be expected. We cannot hope to keep them at the high rate of recent years. But these exports are not going to vanish over night. Europe will continue to buy large quantities of us for some time."

Greece Approves Terms of Allies

Greece has accepted the conditions laid down by the inter-allied council of ambassadors for settlement of the Greece-Italian dispute and has so informed the council in a note to Paris.

Foreign Minister Alexandris said the Greek communication left to the ambassadors determination of such details as dates for the military salute and funeral services for the victims of the Janina massacre.

He says the council's decision represents a victory for Greek diplomacy.

TWO COUNTRIES UNITE AGAINST CORN BORERS

Canada and United States to Combat Dangerous Enemy for Protection of Their Farmers.

At a conference of agricultural leaders of the United States and Canada, held at Port Stanley, Ont., it was the consensus of opinion that the European corn borer is a menace to their crop.

Canadian men who have had more practical experience with fighting the corn borer than any other persons in North America say that their worst problem has been to get the farmers to believe that the corn borer is as bad as it is represented to be. The worst difficulty, they say, is to get down to the farmer who hasn't yet suffered a loss with convincing proof that he will suffer a loss if he doesn't take measures to control the borer.

"No amount of investigation, circularization or publicity will do much good unless men are sent directly to the farmers themselves, to see that their corn stalks and weeds from the corn fields are cleaned up and the refuse burned and to see that the farmer understands how much damage the corn borer can do if allowed to flourish," R. C. Treherne, chief of the Dominion of Canada division of field crops and insect pests, declared.

The Canadian field agents also told the visitors that a counter parasite had been found through a laboratory established in southern France by the United States government to study the corn borer in his native haunts of southern France, Hungary and Italy.

This counter parasite, called hebracon brevicornis, has been brought to the United States, developed at United States corn borer laboratory at Lexington, Mass., and this Summer a colony was grown at Port Stanley and 431,000 of them released in this infested area with carte blanche to eat all the corn borers they could find.

Fears are expressed, however, that the parasite will not be able to live through the Winter. It is a small gnat which lays its eggs on the corn borer, going into the hole in the corn stalk or ear to do so. When the eggs batch the gnat larvae feed on the corn borer larvae.

If this parasite, which was made evidently by nature to keep the corn borer in check in its native habitat in Europe, flourishes, the entomologists are hopful that it will do much to keep it out of the corn belt sections. Usually when pests are imported from Europe, the entomologists say, their parasite is left behind. This was the case with the corn borer.

In northern Ohio, now the frontier of the spreading corn borer in its progress toward the corn belt, field men said that they found difficulties with farmers who were pessimistic over the actuality of the menace.

In Canada the borer has had 10 years to develop.

Through the last three of these years a fight has been carried on to hold it down but it has made a steady progress nevertheless in the territory infested, though individual fields have been reduced as to damage since 1921.

In Ohio it has had only three years to develop and therefore it is difficult to convince some that it can become numerous enough to cut seriously the corn yield and its market value, Ohio field agents say.

Ohio men also complain of "buck passing" in cases where they seek prosecution for quarantine violations. They say that one county prosecutor says it belongs in the next county and the next county says it should go back to the first. Richard Faxon of the division of plant industry at Columbus, reported that an extreme and intentional violator was fined $1,000 in the probate court of Cuyahoga county, but his fine was suspended.

Road sentinels in Ohio say they are the most abused men in the country, being mistaken for prohibition agents or allotment real estate salesmen by people in passing vehicles. One road watchman recently quit, it was stated, and gave us the reason that he was tired of hearing people say, "Yes, we have no bananas," or the substitute, "Yes, we have no corn."

But the agricultural experts are agreed that it will be by no means a laughing matter if the borer obtains a foothold in Ohio and thence into the Indiana and Illinois corn fields.

U. S. FIGURES JAPAN'S DEAD OVER 200,000

Physicians Tell Americans to Flee Tokio to Avoid Danger of Fever and Other Epidemics.

New estimates based upon later and more accurate reports received at Washington now place the number of dead in the Japanese earthquake disaster at between 200,000 and 300,000, with 300,000 to 500,000 injured, according to a joint statement issued by Judge John Barton Payne, chairman of the Red Cross executive committee and Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

Each new report enhances the appalling extent of the catastrophe, according to the Red Cross headquarters statement, and a survey of the needs of the situation has made it necessary to appeal again to Red Cross chapters for redoubled effort to obtain adequate funds.

The number of dead at Yokohama alone is 80,000, according to a radio message to the navy department from Admiral Anderson, commander of the Asiatic fleet, on board his flagship, the Huron, which has arrived at Yokohama.

Judge Payne and Secretary Hoover, who has devoted the major portion of his time to the earthquake relief fund activities since the first news of the calamity reached America, in their joint statement, surveyed the situation to date and appealed urgently for increased effort on the part of all local Red Cross chapters.

Quake Rocks India.

A London dispatch reported that 50 persons had been killed or injured in an earthquake which shook Calcutta Monday.

The reported casualties occurred in the Nymensingh district where many houses collapsed.

Fear of typhoid and other epidemics in Tokio has caused American physicians in Tokio to advise their patients to leave the city unless their business in the capital is most urgent. While the water supply is rapidly being brought back to normal by the efforts of the Japanese government conditions are still far from sanitary.

Dead to Be Cremated.

At a meeting held on board an American warship by British, American and Japanese officials, permission was granted for the disposal of the foreign dead, but only by cremation. All the Japanese dead in Tokio and Yokohama have been cremated on wood piles in the streets, and the foreign dead similarly disposed of.

Among the stories of wonderful escapes is that of a woman who was taking a bath on the second floor of a house. The house collapsed, all except the bathroom, and the woman got out of the window and slid down to the street, where a passing Japanese gave her a kimono.

The inmates of the Marunouchi building, one of the highest in Tokio, luckily escaped. The structure did not collapse. It is now standing but leans at an angle. The correspondent was told Sunday that in one of its upper stories a dentist was fixing the teeth of a patient. Both raced for the ground floor. When they felt the building had steadied itself the dentist finished the job, which was done in total ignorance of the catastrophe surrounding them.

The latest report frim Yokohama on the number of foreigners killed by earthquake and fire places the total at 200.

Asks Millions to Fight Fever.

Reporting that an epidemic of fever had broken out at Tokio, Ambassador Woods in a cable to the state department said it was imperative that $1,000,000 of American Red Cross funds be placed immediately at the disposal of its relief committee in Japan for the quick purchase of medical supplies and food from nearby markets.

Ambassador Woods also reported the appointment of the Red Cross relief committee in his message, which read as follows:

"In accordance with instructions, have appointed American Red Cross relief committee with Admiral Anderson (commander in chief of American Asiatic fleet) as chairman. Imperative to have immediate disposal this committee one million dollars Red Cross funds for quick purchase urgently needed medical supplies and food from nearby markets. An epidemic of fever of severe type has already broken out in Tokio. Request you reply immediately."

Japan's greatest disaster came like a bolt from a clear sky. There was no warning, no preliminary rumblings of the earth. A tremendous shock, crashes of brick and mortar and wood—screams and cries of the dying and fear-stricken.

To add to the instantaneous suffering and misery that struck the Japanese nation to the heart, great fires burst from the quivering ruins as though lighted by magic tinder.

Frightened thousands who had escaped death and injury in the collapse of buildings crowded to the open places and into structures that apparently were earth shock proof. Many of them died in the flames that quickly hemmed them in.

Yokohoma, the great Japanese port, received the brunt of the shock and rapidly spreading fires completed its ruin in a comparatively brief space of time. There the buildings were of such construction that they offered no resistance whatever to the flames.

Debs and Foster Split Their Forces

Eugene V. Debs, conservative radical of the Socialist party, and William Z. Foster, leader of the communist wing, have definitely split forces, it became known after Debs declared Foster's activities mainly manifested in his Trades Union Educational league did not have his backing.

WRECK OF SEVEN DESTROYERS BLAMED ON LATE EARTHQUAKE

UNITED STATES WARSHIPS HIT COAST ROCKS

Twenty-Three Sailors Die and Fifteen Are Injured in Greatest Loss Navy Ever Suffered.

High naval officials at Washington express the belief that the wrecking of seven United States destroyers on the west coast of the United States Sunday can be held against a tidal wave or other seismic disturbance reaching from the Japanese earthquake.

A tragedy within a tragedy was enacted about the destroyer Delphy, which went ashore 75 miles north of Santa Barbara Saturday night with six other destroyers of the Pacific squadron of the battle fleet. This tragedy resulted in the death of Seaman Pearson, whose given name and home naval officers at the scene of the wreck were unable to give.

The casualty list as a result of the disaster includes 23 sailors dead and 15 injured. The seven destroyers are held fast in the rocks of Point Arguello Light, in the Pacific ocean between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

As the Delphy crashed bow first into the rugged rocks near Arguello Light, Pearson was thrown down a ladder and both legs were broken. His comrades went to his rescue and succeeded in taking him on deck. There he was blinded by oil from bursting fuel pipes.

Nearly crazed by pain and desperation, he resisted the efforts of shipmates to rig up a breeches buoy to rescue him. The vessel began to break up and his comrades were forced to lash him to a mast in the hope of returning later to take him off. Other injured were taken ashore and just as the last man, except Pearson, was safe on the mainland, the Delphy broke in two and slid beneath the waves, with Pearson crying piteously for help.

Scene in Wreckage.

Monday, as parts of the wrecked destroyer were being dashed to and fro in the boiling surf, Pearson's comrades said they could distinguish his haggard face through the white and green of the sea.

The warships went ashore while cruising from San Francisco to San Diego Saturday night shortly after 9 o'clock in a dense fog. Mistaken position in relation to the coast line is believed to have caused the crash. The destroyers were speeding through the fog hugging the shore in single file formation when they piled up on the rocks from 200 to 500 yards apart about 300 yards off shore.

Fog and Current Blamed.

One officer, whose name was not obtainable, said the accident was caused by the dense fog and a two-knot current which carried the craft off their course.

The Arguello Light was not visible when the destroyers struck. Their officers were said to have thought they were 12 miles farther south than they were.

Naval officials arrived on the scene at noon Sunday on the tender Melville to make arrangements for salvaging the destroyers.

All survivors were reported in good spirits and anxious to know "when do we eat?" as Honda, where they landed, is only a small station on the side of a mountain coast and had no facilities for feeding a multitude.

The fatalities were divided between two destroyers. Seven were from the Delphy and the others died on the destroyer Young, which turned over and sank in one minute and 37 seconds after she struck.

Others Have Chance.

The other destroyers, the S. P. Lee, Nicholas, Fuller, Chauncey and Woodbury, went aground in positions which gave their officers and crews a better chance for their lives than was afforded the crews on the other craft.

The naval wrecks occurred while the destroyer Reno, a member of the squadron, had left the cruising line, attracted by open boat loads of survivors from the wrecked S. S. Cuba, a passenger vessel.

The Cuba went ashore off San Miguel Island off Santa Barbara county, 12 hours before, and its survivors were picked up by the Reno, with the exception of one boatload, which was picked up by the Standard Oil Tanker W. H. Miller, in the Santa Barbara channel, while its occupants were rowing out to sea in a dense fog, under the impression they were headed for shore.

Lost Guarding Bullion.

Reports indicated that all on board the Cuba were saved with the exception of Captain C. J. Holland, the purser and eight members of the crew who were reported to have remained on board to guard a shipment of $2,500,000 in silver bullion. Sunday night it was reported the Cuba parted and sank. Whether the captain and his associates foresaw the end of their craft and paddled to San Miguel island in an open boat, or whether they were caught unawares and swallowed up with the sinking ship was a question unanswered Monday.

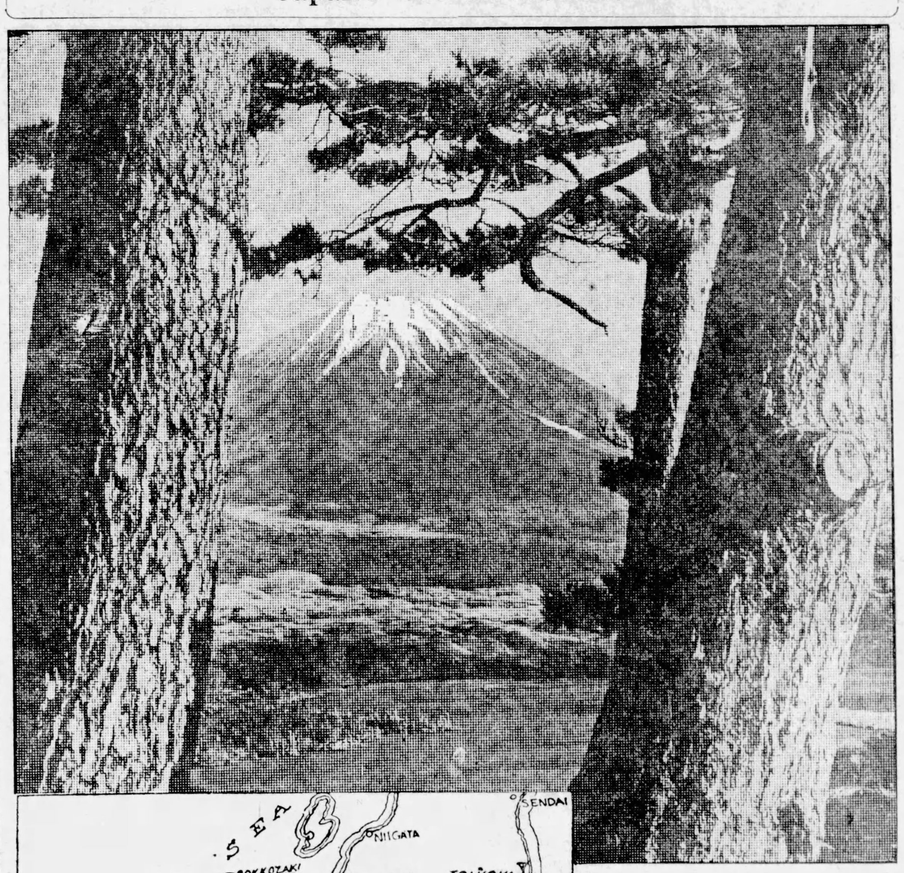
The Cuba was bound from South American ports to San Francisco. Her wireless was crippled and had a calling radius of only one mile.

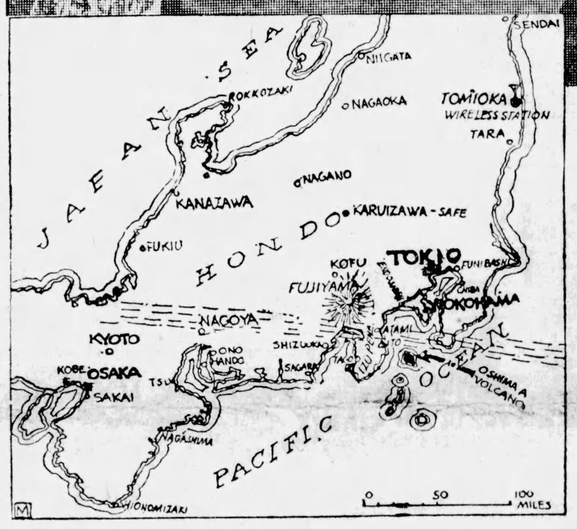
More than 500 men were rescued from the wrecked destroyers.

Immigration Plot Nipped

The Polish government is taking energetic measures to prevent sale of tickets to would-be emigrants to the United States who are encouraged to book passage to Cuba, with a promise that transportation from that country to the United States can be arranged and will make their entry into America assured.

Japan's Sacred Mountain





Map shows location of Tokio and Yokohama where loss of life was tremendous and the destruction complete. Just west of the cities is shown the location of Mt. Fujiyama and to the south is the volcano Oshima.

Mount Fujiyama, sacred mountain of Japan, which has figured in the religion, history, mythology and art of this ancient race for countless ages, was reported in eruption following the succession of earthquake shocks which devastated much of the island of Hondo.

The mountain, whose remarkable symmetry and towering snow capped summit have caused many travelers to call it the world's most beautiful peak, rises 12,400 feet above sea level, and is about 65 miles southwest of Tokio. It is a volcano and looms above the city much as Vesuvius does above Naples. The last great eruption of Fujiyama was in 1707.

The accompanying picture is a reproduction of one on exhibition at the headquarters of the British Journal of Photography in London.

Millions Are Lost in Warship Wreck

Washington naval men say the loss of seven destroyers on the rocks of the Pacific coast is the greatest ever suffered by the American navy at one time. They believe it almost miraculous that there was not heavier loss of life.

The monetary loss of the government will be heavy. The destroyers, all of which were comparatively new, having been laid down since 1918, represent a cost of from $1,000,000 to $1,800,000 each. They were the newer type of destroyers, electrically driven, mounted four-inch guns and 21-inch torpedo tubes.

Each carried a crew of six officers and about 90 men.

The Nicholas, one of those reported destroyed, was the vessel which stood by the United States transport Henderson, upon which President Harding was returning from Alaska, when the transport and the destroyer Zeilin collided off Puget Sound last July.

QUAKE AFFECTS BUSINESS WORLD

Japanese Securities in London Drop After Great Disaster.

The Australian federal government has wired the imperial government asking whether Australian relief measures would be acceptable to Japan.

Commercial, insurance and financial circles generally are greatly embarrassed over the disaster. In the commercial and financial world the heavy fall in Japanese securities on the stock exchange was regarded rather as being due to excessive caution on the part of the operators than as representing the actual business done, it being the general practice of the stock exchange to discount in advance the effect of such disasters.

Even were the worst fears justified, much confidence is felt in London in Japan's energy and power for rapid recovery. Bankers and merchants are doing their utmost to discover the extent of the disaster, but thus far their efforts have not met with much success.

Rumors about a possible moratorium being put into effect in Japan rest on no solid foundation. One such rumor is said to have been mentioned in a cable dispatch received by a commercial firm from Osaka, but it was declared to be vague.

This cable hinted at fears of a financial panic in Japan, and the firm's Japanese manager seemed to believe the Japanese insurance companies might repudiate their policies. It was pointed out that 25 per cent of the Japanese insurance is reinsured in England, so that the British companies are heavily involved. But the general opinion is that they will be called upon to pay only in cases of specific earthquake policies.

It is reported that orders already have been received in England for building material for Japan and it is expected that the large bank balances Japanese maintains in London soon will be withdrawn and that this may cause some temporary disturbance to the money market.

It also is assumed that the Japanese government soon will be obliged to come to the foreign market, especially London, for further loans for rebuilding devastated cities and replacing heavy losses on goods.

Custer Scout Dies in Oklahoma Home

John Stout, 86, an Indian scout for General Custer at the time of the latter's famous last stand, died Sept 4 at his home in Delaware, Okla., Stout escaped from the Indian massacre in which his comrades were slain, by hiding in the carcass of a dead buffalo.

He also was a veteran of the Civil war.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

VENERABLE BEDE, a man who lived twelve hundred years ago, is quoted as having written after this fashion:

"Some say that the earth contains the animal leviathan and that he holds his tail under a fashion of his own, so that it is sometimes scorched by the sun, whereupon he strives to get hold of the sun, and so the earth is shaken by the motion of his indignation; he drinks in also, at times, such huge masses of the waves that when he belches them forth all the seas feel their effect."

That's a good fish story. Yet this Bede was a man of great learning and piety, and his name is the greatest in the ancient literature of Britain.

No intelligent person of today would be willing to accept the leviathan story as an explanation of earthquakes and tidal waves. But it is not the cause of the Japanese disaster that is in the minds of the people. They are concerned with the result. A mighty force has shaken the earth. Islands have disappeared and new ones have been formed.

No human power could have stayed the calamity; human hands alone can succor those who have been rendered destitute. It is not of the leviathan's tail the people are thinking.

HUMANITY is at its best when affliction falls with a heavy hand. Neither race nor color matters. Men are brothers under the skin. Thank God the ends of the earth are not so far apart that human sympathy cannot bridge the miles between.

It is a comforting thought that this country has lost no time in rushing relief to Japan. Our government was first to respond; our people were quick to co-operate with the government.

Men and women are giving millions. Children are offering nickels and dimes. A small boy lost no time in sending to the office of this newspaper ten cents as his contribution. There are men who have contributed many thousands, yet their dollars tell no sweeter story than the small boy's dime. The boy gave what he could, voluntarily. His heart beat with the same human warmth that stirred the soul of the millionaire. The spirit is quality, not quantity—it is not subject to multiplication.

THE EXTENT of the Japanese catastrophe is not fully known yet. That it surpasses in horror all calamities of history is the current belief, founded on such facts as have been made known. No complete story, with an attempt to record details, has been written, and probably never will be.

Millions of people are homeless, hungry and shaken with fear. It is not unusual for insanity to follow earthquakes, and in the wake of the quake come spinal and other nervous troubles. The number of dead in Japan can only be approximated, but the list is known to be so long that a few thousand added or substracted would make little difference.

We quote a paragraph from the news: "Undoubtedly the disaster has been the greatest in the history of the world from the standpoint of area desolated, property destroyed, and the number of people rendered homeless."

WE WHO go about with our feet on the solid earth cannot well fancy an island disappearing into the depths of the sea, like a sinking raft. Well, that is what happened to the volcanic island Oshima, lying off the coast near Yokohama. The earthquake has been described as the dying convulsion of this volcano. The quake and the eruption were simultaneous. Contemplate the tragedy of this paragraph, which was written as part of the story:

"Then Oshima collapsed and sank into the seas, carrying its inhabitants with it."

From the spot where the island had stood, farmed by peaceful inhabitants, a tidal wave rushed upon the Japanese coast. Yokohama was nearly wiped out.

AND WHILE the world has stood appalled at the great loss of life and destruction of property in one part of the world a man in Italy has been shaking his fist under the nose of a neighbor. Mussolini, premier and dictator of Italy, has been defying the League of Nations to interfere in his quarrel with Greece. His argument is that the question is not one for the League to deal with. Whether he is right or wrong, there has been an inclination among the powerful nations over there to agree with him, and the questions at issue will be kept out of the League proper, and will be settled by a council of ambassadors and against Greece, in all probability.

Lloyd George says Italy is playing with fire. When Italy is mentioned nowadays Mussolini is generally meant.

There is a man, Mussolini, who doesn't believe in republics. He has no sympathy with the idea of making the world safe for democracy. He argues that the people don't want to govern, they want to be governed. Guess he thinks they are too lazy, or something. Maybe he is right, so far as his observations go.

There are people in this country like that. They don't want to be bothered with government affairs. Going to the polls to vote makes them tired. Some of them don't want to be pestered with the task of having to think, and they don't. They go to the movies, where they don't have to.

THINK CANADA WILL HELP IN BIG WATERWAY

Return of Sir Adam Beck, Ontario Hydro Sponsor, to Legislature Seen as Aid.

Anticipating favorable action from Canada within the next six months, plans for carrying this country's part in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project through congress at the first favorable opportunity were revived and made to conform with the last few months' developments at last week's meeting of the council of states of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater association.

Official action in this country, delayed by the failure of the Dominion government to take any definite step in the proposed direct outlet to the sea for Great Lakes shipping is expected by association officials to meet with little forceful opposition in the next congress.

Beck Is Re-elected.

The election of Sir Adam Beck, by an overwhelming majority to the provincial legislature in Ontario on a hydro platform, made leaders in the waterway project in Chicago feel confident Ontario, the pivotal province in the dominion on this matter, will soon take a definite step forward.

Sir Adam was defeated two years ago after he had involved the province too deeply, in the estimate of the majority of voters. It has been conceded that the hydro electric power developed by him was the province's greatest aid in the recent coal crisis and Sir Adam has declared that the province will be in urgent demand for more power within the next year.

Leaders in the movement said the development of power along the proposed waterway route rests entirely in the hands of Ontario officials but the navigation of the river is controlled by dominion officials at Ottawa.

To Enliven Interest.

With President Coolidge, the speaker of the house and chairmen of the two committees in congress who will receive this project first, all coming from New England, plans for thoroughly organizing sentiment in that section in favor of the waterway were prominent before the meeting.

It was pointed out that New England is dependent on the Central West for an immense part of its foodstuffs as well as looking towards it as a large part of their market and that cheaper transportation will act favorably to section both ways.

Several projects for carrying on the work after it has been gotten under way by an agreement between the two governments have been proposed. Most frequently mentioned is the plan of carrying on the work under treaty arrangement. Another is the formation of a corporation, with officials appointed by the two governments, operating under two identical charters, along lines similar to the federal grain board in the United States.

Injunction Suit Would Stop Fliers

Suits asking that the Curtiss Northwest Airplane Co. and Edward Bellieu, an aviator, be enjoined from flying over their farm property, was filed by Gilbert O. and Robert Johnson in St. Paul.

A permanent injunction to restrain the fliers and damages of $7,000 each is sought by the Johnsons, who say the damages were caused by the falling of an airplane piloted by Bellieu on June 12. The case is said to be the first of its kind in the northwest.

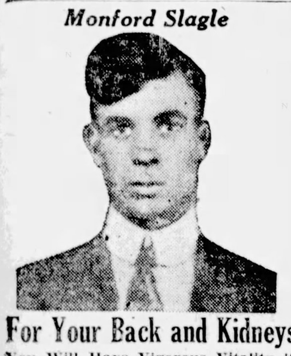
Pershing Stadium Proves Costly Gift

Pershing Stadium, built for the American Expeditionary Forces on the outskirts of Paris, scene of the inter-allied games after the armistice and afterward turned over to the city of Paris, is proving a white elephant on the hands of the city fathers.

City officials asked M. Lefevre, guardian of the Bois de Vincennes, to manage the stadium, authorizing him to lease it to athletic societies at $75 daily rental. The city receives only 8 per cent of this amount, the remainder being used for upkeep.

Few French athletic clubs can afford to pay the rental. Therefore the stadium usually is idle. Receipts do not equal upkeep expenses.

Monford Slagle



For Your Back and Kidneys

You Will Have Vigorous Vitality if You Follow This Advice.

Columbus, Ohio—"Dr. Pierce's Anuric (kidney and backache) Tablets are the best medicine I have ever taken for kidney disorders. My kidneys were congested and inactive, my back ached and was so sore I could not bear to touch it. In addition to my kidneys hurting, my bladder was very weak. I wrote to Dr. Pierce for advice and upon his advice I took the Anuric Tablets and the result was wonderful. I had taken Anuric only a very short time when I was rid of all my bladder weakness and my kidneys became active and normal. I do not suffer any more with my back. I would advise those who suffer with any kidney disorder or bladder trouble to take 'Anuric' without delay."—Monford Slagle, 447 W. Rish St.

Help your weakened kidneys by obtaining this "An-uric" (anti-uric-acid) of Dr. Pierce's at your nearest drug store or send 10c for trial pkg. to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., or write for free medical advice.—Advertisement.

Pathetic Figures

"TAKE OFF YOUR FATHERS NEW HAT AND PICK UP THE BABY!
THE MAN WHOSE HAY-FEVER ALWAYS SEIZES HIM SUDDENLY AND UNEXPECTEDLY AT THE WORST POSSIBLE TIME AND PLACE.
R. FOX

DEMOCRATS CONCEDE COOLIDGE DANGEROUS FOE IN 1924 CAMPAIGN

BY FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

Democrats and their leaders are not terrified by the "Coolidge boom." They concede that their chance of defeating a 1924 Republican ticket headed by President Coolidge are not nearly so good as their prospect of beating President Harding was. But they are ready for a hard fight and the Democratic woods are full of candidates. Only one or two of them are avowed, like Senator Underwood, of Alabama, or semi-avowed, like William G. McAdoo, of California. There are at least two dozen others who can be classified as receptive, and willing to answer the party's call at the slightest suggestion of an urgent summons.

The Men in Line

The following is an alphabetical tabulation of Democrats who rank either as outright candidates, "favorite sons," or ready to be drafted."

Baker, Newton D., of Ohio.
Bryan, William Jennings, of Florida.
Clarke, John Hessin, of Ohio.
Colby, Bainbridge, of New York.
Copeland, Royal S., of New York.
Cox, James M., of Ohio.
Cummings, Homer S., of Connecticut.
Davis, John W., of West Virginia.
Davis, Governor Jonathan M., of Kansas.
Edwards, Edward I., of New Jersey.
Ford, Henry, of Michigan.
Gerard, James W., of New York.
Glass, Carter, of Virginia.
Hull, Cordell, of Tennessee.
Kendrick, John B., of Wyoming.
McAdoo, William G., of California.
Meredith, Edwin T., of Iowa.
Owen, Robert L., of Oklahoma.
Pomerene, Atlee, of Ohio.
Ralston, Samuel M., of Indiana.
Reed, James A., of Missouri.
Robinson, Joseph T., of Arkansas.
Silzer, Governor George, of New Jersey.
Smith, Governor Alfred E., of New York.
Sweet, Governor William E., of Colorado.
Underwood, Oscar W., of Alabama.

Many of these Democrats have not been mentioned outside of their own states and, in a national sense, have hitherto not been regarded as presidential timber. In their own bailiwicks they are not discouraging talk of their availability and the majority of them will be able to command "favorite son" votes at the convention, at least on opening ballots. If the convention, as generally anticipated, promptly settles into a deadlock, even the humblest on the list will fondle the hope that he may turn out to be the dark-horse winner. On the second ballot at Chicago in 1920, Warren G. Harding had only 59 votes, but he was nominated on the 10th ballot with 692 votes.

Democrats Plan Campaign.

Fate decreed that it should never be known how well-founded were Democratic hopes of overcoming President Harding's ambition for re-election. Their hopes amounted to almost complete confidence. They acknowledge that Calvin Coolidge's accession to the presidency has upset their plans, even if it has not blasted their expectations. Democratic leaders think Mr. Coolidge would not be able, if nominated, to escape responsibility for "Harding policies," which the Democrats intend assailing tooth and nail, because of the new president's unqualified adherence to them. On the question of the tariff, they declare Mr. Coolidge is even more vulnerable than his predecessor, because he comes from New England. In the rural West, where the tariff is unpopular, it is widely berated because of its alleged New England origin. Democratic strategy, if Coolidge is the Republican nominee, may be expected to make a good deal of capital out of the prominence of New England in the present federal scheme. If the reorganization of the house and Senate leaves prominent New England Republicans in the leadership of either branch and in dominating positions on committees, the battle-cry of "New England domination" at Washington will resound promptly, loud and long on the Democratic side in 1924.

Warm Fight Predicted

Leaders admit that the Democratic presidential fight will wax warm as the primaries proceed and convention-time approaches. "Al" Smith's friends boast that 296 votes for the wet New York governor are already lined up, being those of Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Illinois and Louisiana. McAdoo supporters claim at least 300 are assured for their man, mostly from the West. Underwood backers say the Alabama senator will enter the convention with no fewer than 300 delegates. Smith is thought to be certain in his own mind that religious considerations will bar his nomination, but he counts upon dictating the nomination of whatever candidate is chosen. Ford talk has slumped visibly during the past 30 days. Meredith, of Iowa, and Kendrick, of Wyoming, are newer names on the Democratic horizon, both with special appeals to the farm vote. Newton D. Baker, of Ohio, as an out-and-out league of nations candidate has sprung up with some suddenness. Each and all of the new Democratic state governors—Silzer, of New Jersey; Davis, of Kansas, and Sweet, of Colorado—have lightning-rods ready. John W. Davis, of West Virginia, would have a long lead in popularity except that he is now a "Morgan lawyer" in New York. On the whole, "Mr. X" today looks like the best Democratic presidential bet.

(Copyright, 1923).

U. S. Destroyer First to Reach Quake Port

The American torpedo boat destroyer 211 was the first to arrive in Kobe to aid refugees.

The United States shipping board steamer City of Spokane, laden with 6,000 tons of flour, anchored in Kobe, received instructions from the American government to offer the entire cargo for relief of the destitute and the ship sailed for Yokohama immediately.

STRICKEN NATION NEEDS U. S. HELP

Huge Lumber Supplies to Be Purchased by Japan in America.

The holocaust which swept the island empire of Japan has wrought a minimum property loss of $2,500,000,000, it was estimated at the Japanese embassy in Washington after a careful study of press dispatches which gave but meager details of the catastrophe. It was explained the damage might amount into billions more if later reports show the destruction to be as complete outside Tokio as it was in the capital city.

The minimum estimate of damage was:

Tokio, $1,000,000,000.
Yokohama, $100,000,000.
Nagoya, $50,000,000.
Shipping, $250,000,000.
Other cities, $1,100,000,000.

With at least 10,000,000 living in the path swept by earthquakes, tidal waves, typhoons and fire, embassy officials feared the toll of human lives would reach the highest estimates of 500,000 dead as carried in news dispatches. They pointed out that the congested methods of living in Japanese cities tended to cause greater casualties than in American cities should they be stricken similarly.

Embassy officials also estimated that Japan will need $500,000,000 worth of supplies from the United States in rehabilitating the destroyed cities. Of this total, at least $250,000,000 worth of lumber will be needed, it was said. The remainder will consist of clothing, blankets, factory machinery and foodstuffs.

Work to Start at Once.

"The work of rehabilitation will be started at once," an embassy official told International News Service. "At least $250,000,000 worth of lumber will be needed from the United States. We will also need huge supplies of foodstuffs, clothing, tents, blankets and machinery at once.

"Most of the reconstruction work, of course, will be done with lumber as frame dwellings are a peculiar Japanese custom which not even a catastrophe such as this one can change. Japanese builders are accustomed to buying American lumber because it is cheaper than native supplies and naturally they will turn to the United States in this disaster.

"The work of rehabilitation will be greatly aided by the fact that Osaka, the so-called Pittsburgh of Japan, was not damaged. Many great factories are located there and will be ready to turn out supplies for reconstruction work.

"A complete estimate of the property loss cannot be made at this time because so many details of the disaster are lacking. For instance, the prefecture of Tokio has a maximum property value of $18,500,000,000. The city could be entirely wiped out and yet billions of this value saved, for it includes the ground values, the good will of industries and money.

Collections Are Lost.

"On the other hand, many of the shrines and temples and great art collections probably were destroyed. These cannot be replaced even at any cost. One single collection in Tokio, consisting of only a few pieces, was valued at $4,000,000. Such losses, if they occurred, may add billions to any estimate we can make now.

"In the work of reconstruction, Japan can furnish its own labor and all the work or organization can be accomplished by its own citizens but it will need supplies from all the world and particularly from the United States. This has been such a tragedy that it will only weld closer ties of friendship between our two nations."

"Be-Painted" Girls Barred From Church

A bevy of trousered society girls from San Francisco, New York and Chicago were ejected by a Franciscan friar when they sought to invade the old mission in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Cantering up, they tied their mounts in front and joined the visiting throngs waiting for the guide. When he opened the big door the visitors poured through the church.

One glimpse of the girls' riding habits and the Franciscan threw up his hands in horror. Then he headed them off and backed them beyond the sacred portals.

One of the ousted girls drew a jeweled cigaret case and strode back to her horse, puffing jauntily.

MINE WAGE BATTLES COMPARED TO SLAVERY BY COAL COMMISSION

Comparing the controversy in the coal situation to that over slavery just prior to the Civil war the United States coal commission declared in a report to President Coolidge that the national interest required establishment of a fixed code for settlement of this and other industrial disputes.

Regardless of the inherent rights possessed by both sides, the commission held, the necessity for coal makes it incumbent on both operators and workers "to make some personal sacrifices in the interest of the common weal.

"The condition resembles the conflict between the definition in the Declaration of Independence concerning human rights and the then clearly constitutional right of human slavery," the report said. "The great mass of those arrayed on either side were unwilling to compromise or adjust. It was permitted to go on until the agony of a fraternal war solved the problem. It is to be hoped we have learned wisdom by experience."

Must Treat All Alike.

The outbreak at Herrin, Ill., in June, 1922, and the more recent disturbance in the West Virginia fields were cited as indicative of the serious aspect the situation has taken. The commission reviewed the history of both cases in detail but declined to fix responsibility further than to say the serious results might be attributed to the intense passions which had been gradually fostered among members of the opposing camps and to the attitude of the communities involved toward law and order.

While public officials at Herrin undoubtedly were lax in performing their duty, the report said, there was no evidence the United Mine Workers foresaw the fatal consequences of the conflict between union and operator at that place.

"If industrial peace is to be hoped for," the commission said, "then some method must be found to guarantee, as near as fallible human judgment may, equally exact justice to capital, to labor and to the public. There must be one yardstick adopted by which all controverted questions are to be measured. Public interest demands that certain fixed principles shall be recognized by both capital and labor as this yardstick."

Must Respect Right.

Declaring it would be better for the participants to work out terms of the code the commission set forth as the framework the following principles:

1. No contract is of any valid binding force in America which has not been freely and voluntarily entered into.

2. The right of a man to work when, where, for whom and under what conditions and at what wage he chooses, so long as he elects to assert his individual right, must never be interfered with and the state must furnish him protection and peace while he exercises this right.

3. In a free government men have a right to combine themselves together in organizations for collective bargaining with reference to terms and conditions under which they will work; they must exercise this right without force and intimidation and must not interfere with the right of the man who chooses to dispose of his time individually.

Must Have Coal Supply.

4. Society has a right to fix a limitation beyond which it will not permit either these de facto or de jure organizations to go.

5. There is an implied duty on corporations "too pay the humblest of its employes who is able-bodied, willing and competent, and who gives an honest day's work, sufficient wage to enable that person and his family to live in accordance with the standards of American life and to pay in addition thereto for skill and experience."

6. The public has a right to demand of its government that it shall not freeze in the midst of a abundance of coal. Unless capital and labor adopt methods that will furnish coal when needed "an outraged public sentiment will furnish the supply by either the army or the penitentiary."

7. When contracts have been voluntarily entered into "the industry should provide boards of arbitration, both local and appellate, speedily to dispose of causes in accordance with the terms of the contract and the principles herein set out."

Causes Are Outlined

While the report dealt with the coal industry generally, the commission gave particular attention to the present situation. Most of the industrial friction which has operated to stop the machinery of production and frequently resulted in violence and bloodshed the commission ascribed to the following basic causes:

Disputes as to what are popularly known as the civil rights of American citizens.

Practical breach of these rights in the industry, even when theoretically acknowledged.

Inappropriate application to present conditions of principles enunciated under totally different economic conditions.

Attitude of public opinion produced by ancient grievances.

Lax administration of the law induced through fear, favor, affection, malice, hatred or ill-will.

Unwise even though lawful interference of strangers in local conditions.

The effect of universal suffrage on law administration.

"There is no intellectual dispute," the commission reported, "touching the academic proposition of the right of a man to run an open shop nor of the right of men to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining.

No Cause For Violence

"The commission does not find, notwithstanding many unfortunate occurrences, unlawful acts and unwise statements, that it is or has been the ultimate object of the United Mine Workers of America to unionize all the mines by force if necessary. On the other hand, it does not find, regardless of unfortunate statements and unlawful conduct, that it is the fixed purpose of non-union operators to destroy the United Mine Workers. The commission chooses rather to give those who are, from the moral standpoint, whatever it may be from the legal standpoint, charged with violation of the law the benefit of the doubt as to criminal intent."

Analysis of any single unlawful act with a view to fixing responsibility would not serve, the commission said, to give justification' save as such justification could be found in the common and ordinary passion of mankind, for the other side to have met force with force, to have fought fire with fire."

The disorders at Herrin were cited as a case in point. Without attempting to fix responsibility the commission found the fatal outbreak at the plant of the Southern Illinois Coal Co. to have been fostered by the fevered state of local public opinion, which had developed into 'class hatred."

"There is no doubt that when the promoter started to operate his mine in defiance of the union he was inviting mob violence and flirting with death," the report said. "He knew it and prepared to meet it. Those in the mob undoubtedly believed it was an attempt to return to old conditions before the mines had been unionized.

Troops Not Desired

"There were, of course, fatal omissions of duty on the part of public officials and neither the officials nor the public wanted troops to protect the operator in his union-destroying operations. It might have been stopped by the sheriff, by officers of the miners' union, by public sentiment, but all were for the union and all believed an attempt was being made to destroy it.

"Although the commission finds the tragedy might have been prevented it also finds union officials and public officials never anticipated it would happen. They all believed the non-union miners would be kicked out of the country and that would end it. Then came into the equation an unknown quantity. Nobody can tell how much this had to do with failure to punish members of the mob. It was the storm of protest that sewpt through the public press of his country. It was the condemnation of the union, union officials and public officers. It presented the common aspect of a stranger interfering in a family row. The commission, of course, cannot say what might have been the result if public opinion had waited until the courts had either attempted or refused to discharge their duty. But the whole economic life of the country puts it beyond peradventure that when an indiscriminate assault on the union and the people of the county was made it rendered punishment of anybody impossible in that county.

"This statement, unfortunately, cannot end here. Clothed with all the charitable excuses above set out these furnish no justification for the brazen audacity with which subordinate officials and members of the United Mine Workers of America defended the crime and the criminals. That they were espousing the cause and defending the lawbreakers is further shown to the commission by the fact that they have since bought the mine where the tragedy occurred and have paid therefor $729,000."

Coal Company Blamed

The local view of the incident, the report continued, was "well stated in the opinion of the coroner's jury," which found that the 26 deaths resulted from the act "direct and indirect, of officials of the Southern Illinois Coal Co."

"Neither the sheriff nor any of his deputies interfered or even visited the scene," the commission said. "The police officers of Herrin ignored the march through one of the paved streets of the city of six prisoners and their execution at the cemetery, although all the rest of the population knew about it and many followed and witnessed the tragedy.

"These homicides took place in the presence of innumerable witnesses. It cannot be true that the persons, or many of them, engaged in the mob are not known to citizens of that county. Yet there has been no conviction for this breach of the criminal law nor is there the remotest possibility there ever will be one."

CATTLE THRIVE ON MOLASSES

Dry Law Forces Natives to Find New Use for Syrup Supply.

New uses which have been found for molasses, mainly a waste product of the Hwaiian sugar plantations since the enactment of the prohibition act, are expected to exhaust the supply this year, says an announcement by the Sugar Factor, which handle most of the Hawaiian crop.

Prior to prohibition, the plantations derived a considerable income from the molasses shipments to the mainland which were used for the manufacture of alcohol. Since then the molasses, which has a sugar content of one-fifth, has been used as fuel or thrown into the ocean.

A discovery that molasses may be used as a culture medium in the production of yeast, has created a demand recently. It also has been found that molasses makes a valuable feed for stock, as, it is said, it has about twice the energy value of other feed. These two developments are expected to utilize most of the molasses produced by the plantations.

The new demand is expected to add approximately $1,000,000 to the income of the Hawaiian plantations this year.

Jailed for Paying His Fine in Cash

Recently Charles Korss, a San Francisco grocer, was fined $5 for speeding in San Rafael. He mailed the fine from San Francisco in pennies tied in separate packages of 100 pennies each. Now he has been hailed before the court for contempt and fined an additional $50 and sent to the county jail for five days, the judge holding that he was holding the court too cheaply by sending the original fine in pennies.

HUGHES OUTLINES PATH TO PEACE

Says World Accord Must Be Reached Through an Agreement.

Pressing economic rivalries of nations, like armaments, will be kept within reasonable limits by fair international agreements "at no distant day," Secretary Hughes declared in an address before the Canadian Bar association on "The Pathway of Peace."

He asserted that "all things are possible if nations are willing to be just to each other," and, in a personal word to his Canadian audience, suggested the creation of a "permanent body of our most distinguished citizens" to act as a commission for the United States and Canada.

In discussing the subject of international relations in a broad way, Mr. Hughes said it was desirable that nations should more definitely establish the law "to quicken the sense of the obligation of states under the law."

"When we consider that the inability to maintain a just peace attests the failure of civilization itself, we may be less confident of the success of any artificial contrivances to prevent war," he said. "We must recognize that we are dealing with the very woof and warp of human nature.

"The war to end war has left its curse of hate, its lasting injuries, its breeding grounds of strife, and to secure an abiding peace appears to be more difficult than ever. There is no advantage in shutting our eyes to the facts; nor should we turn in disgust of panaceas to the counsel of despair. The pathway of peace is the longest and most beset with obstacles the human race has to tread; the goal may be distant, but we must press on. If war is outlawed, other means of redress of injuries must be provided."

"In considering the use of international force to secure peace," the American secretary said, "we are brought to the fundamental necessity of common accord. Great powers agreeing among themselves may indeed hold small powers in check. But who will hold great powers in check when great powers disagree? The trust in force must in truth be trust in common agreement behind the force.

"There is no path to peace except as the will of peoples may open it. The way to peace is through agreement, not through force. The question then is not of any ambitious general scheme to prevent war, but simply of the constant effort, which is the highest task of statesmanship in relation to every possible cause of strife, to diminish among peoples the disposition to resort to force and to find a just and reasonable basis for accord."

SWEET POTATO USED TO MAKE COOKING SYRUP

See Possibilities of Using New Product to Flavor Ginger Snaps.

A table and cooking syrup made from sweet potatoes is the latest addition to the culinary art made by the department of agriculture.

Through experiments conducted at a small plant in Georgia department chemists were able to produce a syrup which, it is said, has possibilities not only for table and cooking purposes, but also in making candies, such as taffies, kisses and caramels.

The rather dark color might preclude its use in general baking, though it would be valuable in such dark products as ginger snaps and cookies.

The cost of production as determined by the department is 64 cents a gallon, but chemists believe this figure can be lowered by quantity production.

Beautiful Milk Maid Is Sought for Movies

Girls, if you would break into the movies learn to milk. Producers of a historical film of Henry county, Ind., are looking for a beautiful girl to milk a cow in the picture.

Many beautiful girls have been found but one that combines charm and ability to milk a cow is still sought. The best looking cow in the country is being sought to play opposite the girl in the milking scene.

PINCHOT SEEKS TO KEEP DOWN PRICE OF COAL

Continued From Page One

sion to consider anew the reasonableness of all freight rates on anthracite within the borders of Pennsylvania.

Would Publish Findings.

"I realize that the action of national and state bodies having authority over states on anthracite coal cannot alone solve the problem of fair cost to the consumer. Other factors also have weighed such as efficiency in operating the mines and reasonable profits in distribution. It would greatly assist the public in reaching sound judgments in these matters if the findings of the United States Coal commission on profits and costs in mine operations and in wholesale and retail distribution were made public in great detail at the earliest possible moment. This information will be of the greatest use to me as to others in making plans to protect the public interest.

"The margins and profits of wholesalers, brokers, jobbers and retailers are mainly local matters which must be dealt with as such. Accordingly, you will, I am sure, be glad to know that I am preparing to invite the governors of all anthracite using states to go into this matter with me.

"I am exceedingly glad to tell you that the mining of anthracite is likely to be resumed before the twentieth of this month. You will realize as full as I do the desirability of reducing at the earliest possible moment whatever protection may be provided for the consumer against any undue and unnecessary increase in the cost of coal.

"Since the public is the deeply and properly interested party in this matter and since public opinion will have so large an influence in securing justice, I have taken the liberty of making this letter public in the confident belief that I shall have your approval in doing so.

"With renewed appreciation of your courtesy in this whole matter believe me.

"Sincerely yours,
"GIFFORD PINCHOT."

CIVIL WAR VETS PASS IN REVIEW

Wisconsin Woman Elected President of Women's Relief Corps.

A reunited nation was symbolized in Milwaukee last week. It brought a tear to the eyes of men who faced poison gas without flinching, staid citizens who discontinued their business activities and to the mothers, sisters and daughers who lined Milwaukee's chief thoroughfare as the "boys" of the Civil war passed in review.

They had come from all ends of the nation to the annual reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic. Not one of the 10,000, who with slow halting and irregular step marched, was less than 70 years old.

Some were forced to drop from the line of march, bending under the weight of years.

After a few hours' rest and a refreshing nap thousands of veterans again assembled at Juneau park, where a 450-pound steer was barbecued and the overcrowded hotels and eating houses about the town were given a moment's respite.

Mrs. Belle W. Bliss of Baraboo, Wis., was elected president of the Women's Relief Corps of the G. A. R. Other officers elected are Grace I. Johnson, Toledo, senior vice president and Mrs. Ada Hutchinson of Oklahoma City, junior vice president.

Jobs are scarce for the

Physically Run-Down

THE DOOR of opportunity flings wide its portals only to the man who is up and doing—who is filled with pep and punch—with rich, red blood tingling through his veins. Mountain size obstacles dwindle to ant hills and ambitions become accomplishments to these sort of men.

Where is the employer who seeks the man who is physically run-down?—The man without stamina to withstand the knocks and gaff of the hurrying, scurrying world of business?

S. S. S. is the long established and time honored creator of red blood cells. You cannot expect to get very far up the ladder unless you are equipped with a body that is strong and vigorous. S. S. S. will start you on your way. Don't allow the "Door of Opportunity" to be closed to you because you have not the stamina to withstand the gaff—because your nerve power is lacking. Build up your system!

S. S. S. made of carefully selected and scientifically prepared and proportioned herbs and barks makes you fit! Get back that old time punch! When opportunity knocks be ready to answer the call!

S. S. S. is sold at all leading drug stores. It is more economical to buy a large size bottle.

S.S.S. Makes You Feel Like Yourself Again

DROPSY TREATED ON WEEK'S TRIAL short breath relieved in 30 days. Swelling reduced in 20 days. Wonderful Discovery, write for free trial treatment. COLLUM DROPSY REMEDY CO., Dept. 504 ATLANTA, GA.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

GAYLORD M. SALTZGABER, Van Wert, O., was unanimously elected commander-in-chief of the National Grand Army of the Republic by the convention in Milwaukee last week. Frank A. Walsh of Milwaukee was elected senior vice commander-in-chief and G. T. Leech of Baltimore junior vice commander-in-chief. Boston was chosen as the place for the 1924 convention.

Declaring that he was not opposed to the federal reserve system, but rather to the men who operate it, Magnus Johnson, senator-elect from Minnesota, asserted in an address in Waverly, Minn., that he would endeavor to have the officers of the system removed.

Angier B. Duke, 39, son of Benjamin Duke, the tobacco manufacturer, was drowned off the Indian Harbor Yacht club near Greenwich, Conn., when he fell out of a boat.

Initiative and courage of two marines saved the lives of 14 Haitian prisoners trapped in a blazing prison in the village of Croix des Bouquets, Haiti.

Ground swells, 20 feet high, larger than any in the experience of marines at Los Angeles harbor, struck the southern California coast early last week, and were believed to have been the result of the earthquake and tidal wave which devastated parts of Japan.

Completion of apparatus and formula which makes it possible to manufacture anthracite coal from comparatively worthless lignite has been announced by the Bureau of Mines. Efforts will be made to interest some commercial concern in the invention in order that its benefits may be made available to the public.

WAGE adjustments for those employes of the U. S. Steel Corporation whose working day was reduced from 12 to 10 hours will be in the nature of about 10 per cent, it was indicated by Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors.

Scenes suggesting those of the Klondike gold rush were enacted at Sterkfontein, near Lichtunburg, Transvaal, when the South African mining commissioner announced the discovery of new diamond fields.

The whole of Japan is deeply appreciative of American sympathy and relief measures. The first message of condolence received in Japan was from President Coolidge.

Two capital ships were sunk at the naval base of Yokosuka by the tidal wave following the earthquake in Japan.

All money in the Bank of Japan vaults was saved from destruction in the fire which followed the earthquake and tidal wave.

It is estimated that more than 200 foreigners lost their lives in Yokohama. The canals and waterfront are filled with dead and the stench from decomposing bodies is unbearable, say refugees from the stricken city.

While the American Red Cross pushed forward practical relief measures for the Japanese earthquake sufferers, indications were that the appeal for a $5,000,000 relief fund was meeting generous response through the United States.

Germany has begun to feel that negotiations with France are not far off. There is a hopeful idea that France will welcome what on the surface appears to be a change of heart about the Ruhr occupation.

PRINCE OF WALES left London last week for his Canadian ranch, traveling as Lord Renfrew, just a plain peer. He expects to rough it and took along no apparel suitable for ceremonious purposes.

Proposals for wage increases to be requested by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, were before the meeting of the general chairman of the union last week.

Although he thinks the probable cause for the Japanese earthquake will not be known for many weeks, Father Francis Tondorf, Georgetown university astronomer and seismologist, said volcanic activity was the result and not the cause of the quake.

Scranton, Pa., second largest silk manufacturing center in this country, has been hit hard by the Japanese earthquake. There is little or no raw silk in stock and it is feared the mills will have to shut down.

It is probable that the greater part of the private fortune of the late Princess Anastasia, formerly Mrs. William B. Leeds, will be apportioned among her sister, her son and her husband.

Pirates attacked the Bulgarian schooner, Amon, in the Black Sea and tortured to death all the members of the crew but one. Gold was stolen and then the vessel was sunk.

Representative James Vincent Ganly of the 24th congressional district of New York died recently of injuries suffered in an automobile accident.

President and Mrs. Coolidge were made life members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union at the jubilee convention in Columbus last week.

Indian Tribes Plan Pow Wow to Show They're Not Scalp Hunters

A campaign to eliminate any existing belief that the primitive methods of the American Indian are still employed, will be started at the pow-wow to be held in Chicago, Sept. 24-30, which will bring together the leading members of the remaining Indian tribes.

"It is for the purpose of showing the people of the country that the American Indian, who always has been looked upon as a scalp hunting tribe, is only a kind, intrepid and educated brave enjoying life in his own simple way, that the pow wow is planned," announces Miss Catherine Cook, Indian worker establishing closer relations between the Indians and the department of the interior.

"From many Indian reservations of the country will come the Indian braves and squaws, not in their native attirement, but in the habiliments of civilized people. They will formulate plans whereby they can have better representation and better conditions. These tribal leaders seek a relationship with the interior department which will not keep them inconspicuous because of their inability to deal directly with the department. They desire a method of procedure which will be one of co-ordination."

Indian activities, at present widespread, will be coalesced here, if the ambitions of the convention are realized. Several Indian teams of La Crosse players will start East several weeks before the pow-wow, playing an elimination series en route. The two teams surviving will clash for final honors.

One of the forest preserves adjacent to Chicago will be named during the convention. An Indian village will make its appearance therein during the convention. Indian music, displays and other exhibitions of Indian lore will be held during the week.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

BOXING RING RULES—
Preacher's Fighting Plan

... can both fight and ... fit their job. We hear ... "Dirt Farmers." We ... and know about some ... "preachers" who can help ... form, fight and pray.

... John Atcheson, farm ... the Peoria Transcript, Ill., ... birth to a farm bureau or ... native sermon which has ... hook behind it.

... reading this short sermon ... that you will agree with ... editor that Atcheson ... like a good preacher. His ... punch. We guess that ... in his life he has had ... gloves on and faced his ... a few friendly rounds ... barn floor.

... his farm fighting advice: ... ninth chapter of First ... Paul says: 'I fight not as ... beateth the air.'

... expression in the oldest book ... world opens up an interest- ... imagination for people ... present-day boxing ...

... every reason to believe ... was referring to some kind ... bout when he wrote this ... church at Corinth. True ... ing a lesson in Christian ... he referred to the ... his fighting; he also ... knew quite a lot about ... vernacular of that time. ... been honest-to-good- ... too, for he says, 'not as ... beateth the air.' In other ... means he landed his punch ... he could, and there may ... some blows of the knock- ...

... all in a fight of one kind ... and there is a lesson for ... in the reference from Paul's ...

... should be aim. Little Wil- ... can put the gloves on and ... arms about like an old ... windmill wheel in a ... and get no place in the ... while a skilled boy in the use ... will accept every open- ... a punch and win the de- ... the referee and the ap- ... of the crowd.

... where we are, farmers and all ... classes, some are beating the ... at the end of each year have ... progress, and wonder what ... trouble is, and become dis- ... with themselves and every ... Others spar for every open- ... and get along in the game of ...

"Farmers need to fight right. When every farmer was going his own way, without an organization, letting the winds of chance drive him every way, he was beating the air. Some are still swinging with- out aim, but the great mass of farm- ers today are fighting their battles with a well organized plan.

"There never was a time in the history of agriculture when farmers needed organization so much as at present. It would be a sham fight, the pity of the age, to see the great- est industry in America swinging its arms as 'one that beateth the air.'"

SAFE SCHOOL HOUSES—
Now Is Time to Inspect.

School days are come again. The young folks are inside the walls of America's strongest fortress. Make it safe for them.

Schoolhouses have burned because of neglect to inspect them. Pupils' health have been ruined because the schoolhouse was not put in a sani- tary condition when same was needed.

Prevention is better than cure. Why wait for bad results before we reflect on these matters. Make the schoolhouses and grounds safe in every way. The play equipment should be safe. The stairways if it is more than a one-story building.

If children travel a distance the roads and bridges should be safe. If hauled in wagons, the driver should be a sensible man. Every mother wants to know her child is safe while away from home.

The children should be instructed to keep out of the danger zone of the automobile. If a loved one leaves the home then we think of the things we ought have done and said to have kept them with us.

OFFICE HOLDERS GROW—
One in Twenty Folks.

We are growing a good crop of ... Frost, flood or dry spell ... this harvest. The bugs, ... Hessian fly and locusts never ...

... years ago one man in ... thousand was in the service of ... government. Ten years ago the ... was one man in every one ... Today one man in every twenty ... employe or officer of the ... township, town, city, state ... government. This increase ... going on. Every time a state ... or the United States con- ... gets more jobs are born.

What is the cure? This is one of ... causes of expensive and extrava- ... government. Our representa- ... vote for these things and then ... defied them and kick about ... and expenses.

LEAD IS YOUR FRIEND—
Its Uses Are Many

How many folks have any idea ... which we are indebted to the ... metal we call lead?

... we use it or get benefit ... and do not know it. It works ... we sleep. If we had to do ... it we would soon discover ...

... is what we read in the Coun- ... tleman about lead:

... helps to protect you from ... Even before the farmer ... his seed, lead is working to ... fertilizers. And each year ... daily food supply grows more ... dependent upon the proper use of ... tilizers lead helps to make.

... lead is also the farmer's assistant ... crops are growing and fruit ... are bearing. Indeed, the farmer ... be greatly handicapped with- ... and this loss would be felt ... throughout the world in adequate ... supplies.

"Phosphates are the basis of near- ly all artificial fertilizers. The phos- phates mixed with sulphuric acid ... one of the elements plant life ... No lead enters into the fertil- izer itself, but lead successfully re- sists the action of sulphuric acid. Hence it is used for lining the rooms and tanks in which the fertilizer- manufacturing processes are carried ... for making the pipes which con- ... the corrosive liquids, and for the ... and other containers used about the factory.

Lead aids the farmer in protecting his fruit trees, vines and truck crops. He sprays them with arsenate of lead to poison insects that would otherwise destroy them.

The modern farmer's tractors, trucks and automobiles depend large- ly on lead. A storage battery, most- ly lead, provides electric current for the tractor's ignition system and for the starting, lighting and ignition of truck and automobile. Lead-tin solder seals gasoline tank and radia- tor. Litharge, an oxide, is used in refining the gasoline that makes the tractor, truck and automobile go.

"Where the farm is isolated from central electrical plants, the lead storage battery provides power for lighting and running farm ma- chinery. In the generators which charge the batteries are bearings of babbitt metal that often contain lead.

"Electric light bulbs and lamp chimneys throughout house and farm buildings, and equipment.

"Red-lead, an oxide of lead, makes a paint that guards the metal of his windmill and machinery against the attacks of rust and thus prolongs their usefulness indefinitely.

"White-lead is the paint usually used for wood and other non-metal- lic surfaces on farms and through- out the world. Practically every- where one goes—on sea or land—he can see or touch white-lead paint.

"More property owners than ever before are learning the value of the phrase, 'Save the surface and you save all.' They are thinking more of what proper painting will mean in protecting their investments than of the cost of applying the paint. They are, therefore, saving the surface with white-lead or at least with paint containing a high percentage of white-lead."

WHICH IS BETTER—
The Short Funeral?

Folks have notions about funerals. Every community must have these solemn occasions. There should be common sense used in the conduct of same so as to not make more funerals too soon.

There is more haste about funerals than there used to be. The speed going to and coming from the cem- etery is faster. The comfort of the living is being taken into considera- tion, at least that is the excuse given for more haste.

Here is a story which we read in the National Stockman, which is worth reading and thinking over:

"The short funeral service is the rule in cities, but in the country it comes more slowly. Many ministers say they would gladly shorten their sermons on such occasions but peo- ple think it shows disrespect for the dead to 'hurry things,' as they ex- press it. However, in many localities the sentiment is for consideration for the living, and the feeling is that it cannot help those who have gone to prolong the exercises in the church, the home or at the grave, while it may do positive injury to the living.

"In striking contrast stand out two funerals, both in the dead of Winter and both attended by large numbers of people. First there was a service at the house, where many persons could not get in on account of limited space, then came a sermon, singing, prayer and more singing at the church, which was packed, and finally a short service at the grave in the biting wind. Many of the fam- ilies were gone from home four hours, as some of them came from a distance, and the snow-choked roads were hard to pull through. The church was over-heated and the peo- ple went warm and perspiring to the bitter cold air outdoors. Many had children with them and there was much coughing.

The other service was short but sincere and sympathetic. It was a church funeral with the temperature kept down so that people in their wraps would not get too warm. More- over, they were assembled only a half-hour and soon were on their way homeward. It was all respectful, quiet, without hurry and yet the simple sermon seemed to reach all hearts. The family had been almost worn out with care of the invalid through many weeks and it was par- ticularly fitting that the services should be brief.

"So it is well to consider the bene- fit of the change while one is in health and strength. Talk for the simple funeral, help the cause of conserving health by helping to edu- cate those slow to adopt new ways. It does not mean 'hurrying our friends out of sight' to think of the living. I have gone home from many a long-drawn-out funeral almost frozen in Winter and almost suffo- cated in Summer. I well remember one funeral when the young mother who had lost her baby was kept waiting at the grave in the broiling hot sun until hundreds of people, many of them who did not know the family at all, looked on the face of the little child. It was an ordeal that laid her on a sick bed. The funeral procession reached the cem- etery just as a public meeting was dismissed in the church nearby, and everybody trooped over to see what was going on.

"It is not style, as many people suppose, that is back of the reforms in funerals, but common sense and the desire to avoid more funerals, so every thinking person should get be- hind the movement for the public good."—Hilda Richmond.

EGGS AND CHICKS—
Hatcheries Increasing

The old hen is still a leading citi- zen. Chicken is still popular. It is not an unusual sight to see a hatch- ery in any small town as you go across the country.

The hatchery pays a good price for eggs. It gets a good price for chicks. These baby hens and roost- ers travel while young. They seldom get lost. They are more sure to ar- rive at the right place than some folks.

A hatchery always leads to better breeds of poultry in the community in which it is located. There are fewer loafing hens. Folks know more about poultry when an egg warmer comes to town.

The price of beefsteak, bacon and pork chops have gone so high in hotels and restaurants that chicken is just as cheap or cheaper than beef or pork. The old hen is getting home from third. She pays a divi- dend every time she cackles or kicks the bucket.

A hatchery also helps a com- munity to grow a few good breeds of chickens instead of scattering breeds. A hatchery is a sermon on good poultry. It increases bank de- posits. It will paint the home and put in bath tub and running water. It will buy mother a new dress and father a new coat and give the youngsters a little spending money.

THE MARKET SEASON—
Crop and Money Harvest

Yes, it's time to market the 1923 harvest. How did you get by this year? Were you ready for market time? Did you do yourself justice?

How much did you know about market conditions when you sold your wheat, oats, fruit, vegetables, etc.?

Did you join with your neighbor in getting the best price for your crop? If not, was he, or you, the contrary fellow?

When you work hard with your sweat and muscle you ought also to work your head so as to get profit wages when you market your harvest.

Organized production and co-oper- ative marketing are the night-keys to farm prosperity. Think it over. If you believe it, talk it. In 10 years both of these cures will be in ef- fect. Do it now.

INCREASE IN CRIME—
Read This and Think

Yes, crime is rampant in the United States. Our jails are full. Our prisons are crowded. Our in- sane asylums have waiting lists.

We must halt this drift. We must discover the cause and apply a cure. Have the monkey professors in our universities cut the thongs that held our race to Christian ideals of living and thinking?

Wade H. Ellis is a leading lawyer of the American Bar association. We know him personally. He was attor- ney general of Ohio when Rural Welfare editor was secretary of ag- riculture. In this way he was our lawyer. Often we took legal matters up with him pertaining to the con- duct of our office and rulings which we had to make as an official.

This Summer, 1923, Mr. Ellis was in Europe studying conditions in the countries over there. He is a keen observer. He is amazed at the growth of crime in our own country and our failure to cope with it.

In a recent public address, made on his return from Europe, he spoke as follows:

"The American Bar association and a number of earnest lawyers all over the country have undertaken to discover, if possible, the cause of the remarkable increase in crimes of violence in the United States in re- cent years. Such crimes here have been more marked and more fre- quent than in any other country, al- though, apparently, they reached the peak in 1921; since then the crimes of violence have fallen off, but con- ditions here are not comparable to those in England and France. Eng- land has the old common law of jur- isprudence, upon which our legal system is based; France has the old Roman law as modified by the code of Napoleon.

"We want to learn why it is that there are 10 to 20 times as many murders in New York alone in a sin- gle year as in all England, Scotland and Wales; why there are more than 10 times as many murders in Chi- cago as in all France, and other crimes in the same proportion.

"Personally, I think I see one rea- son for the absence of these crimes in England and France in the homo- geneity of their population. The melting pot long ago boiled down the various communities into a single race.

"But most important than all else is the fact that in these two coun- tries they make the law a terror to the evil doer. My observations abroad brought under my notice three essential things in which we are lacking in the United States. In both England and France, in crim- inal cases, there is celerity of action, certainty of conviction and adequacy of punishment.

"I feel that the delays experi- enced in our own country in the trial of major criminal cases tends to de- stroy confidence in law. We should stop coddling criminals and think more of society. Here, as abroad, we should make the law and its admin- istration a terror to the evil doer. There is no danger we shall go too far in that direction; the trouble is we have gone too far in the opposite direction. We should have a uni- form criminal code for all the states.

"The only way the great masses of the people can be made to have re- spect for law is through its impar- tial, swift and rigid enforcement."

THE BEAUTY SHOW—
May Spoil the Girl

In a number of cities beauty shows are being held or have been held. Many young girls enter. They are measured. Their form and health must be good as well as to have pretty faces easy to look at.

The winner in each city is given prizes and enough money to go to the national show to compete in a nation-wide contest. We do not want to be an old fogy, but the girl who wins one of these contests is more likely to be spoiled than the common sense girls who stay out of the race.

We would rather give a prize and a free trip to the girl who will save her mother in doing housework and other chores which wear many moth- ers out and make them old too soon.

Some of these beauty prize win- ners soon get swelled-heads, become vain and impertinent and in a few years are the homeliest things in the whole community. You have got to be good to be handsome.

BAKED ICE CREAM—
One Dollar a Bushel

Farmer's wheat and German marks are less than $1 a bushel.

The back-to-the-farm movement is not popular because it breeks too many backs.

The race track crowd in Kentucky was strong enough in politics to nominate both party candidates for governor. Nothing like winning the race when you enter. Gambling will go on in the Blue Grass state.

Calvin Coolidge seems to have put the handcuffs on a lot of would-be candidates for President. He may like the job well enough to stay in the White House.

The seats in the movie show are often more comfortable than the pews in some of the churches. Easy to know where the crowds go.

Every kind of business seems to prosperous right now except the farming business. Everybody is in politics except the farmer.

It pays to keep straight. Think how booze and the corkscrew lost out. Prohibition did a lot of things.

More folks are killed these days by stepping on the gas than by blow- ing it out.

Most men will look into the mir- ror and then admire the judgment of their wife in selecting a husband. Do it now.

Mothers could make good wages if they could collect pay for time and over-time she works.

The farmer's dollar is good. There are always two city men waiting for it.

A pair of twins usually makes a man thrifty and an early rises. He would not take a million for the kids. Neither would he pay five cents for another one.

In China and other pagan coun- tries bandits use guns to rob folks. In America we just rob 'em by sell- ing blue-sky stocks and bonds to them.

THERE'S A RAINBOW—
In the Sky Today.

Dollar wheat. Dollar politics. Dol- lar diplomacy. All cheap. Starva- tion overseas. Surplus crops over here. Horse sense would cure both.

The farmer keeps faith with sun and sod. He conquers God and works in partnership with God. Agri- culture is basic. It will endure.

Righteous compensation must go to him who tills the soil. There must be a premium on good farming. Profit markets are as necessary as army and navy.

Bondholder sure of interest. Office- holder sure of salary. Union labor sure of wage. Railroad has guaran- tee. Manufacturer has tariff. Coal its trust. Big business has agree- ments.

The farmer is an orphan. He holds the bag. He has no guarantee, not even for love and affection. His taxes exceed profits. If he buys, he is trimmed. If he sells, he is sheared. Going or coming, he's the goat. The worm may turn.

Machinery multiplies man and horse. The boy with tractor plow does the work of three men and ten horses. Crop production outruns food consumption.

Orderly marketing seems in vain. The crash is here. Wheat sells for less than cost. Growers growing sad and mad. Orderly production must be the rule.

The farmer is not a politician. He stays at home on primary election day.

Too many farmers. Too many acres under cultivation. We must have Old World customers to eat our meat and wheat or reduce produc- tion.

Farm marketing is the biggest question. An impoverished peas- antry has been the downfall of other nations. Biggest men and best brain must help now.

Lift the farmer's income to the levels at which he buys, or lower re- tail prices to his level to pay. Once a beef hide bought two pairs of shoes. Today one shoe buys three hides. Once a bushel of wheat was day's work now, buys an acre of day's work now, buy san acre of wheat.

Distress and hardship are great preachers and teachers. There is a Rainbow in the sky.

The Old Farm will Come Back. Get Ready. Our present grief is the pains of a new birth. We will build a better and a safer agriculture. We will specialize our crops and raise other things than wheat.

Since time began agriculture in the long run has been the safest, surest business of mankind. It al- ways will be. The farmer must be- come a business man.

The farmer who is specializing on smaller crops, and laying off the big staple crops, is getting by. Don't for- get that stocks and blue-sky castles are also tumbling.

American agriculture needs real statesmanship. The payday patriot, with patent medicine bunk, will not untie the knot.

Giving to the farmer the ways and means of easy credit to get deeper into debt is not the panacea to cure his ills. Give to the farmer a recipe to get him out of debt and he will call you blessed.

The well seasoned old farmer who got rich, usually was buying when his neighbors were selling. He was getting ready to go ahead when they were getting ready to quit. There's a sermon in it.

Keep the old farm and it will keep you. It is always dark before the dawn. Yes, there's a rainbow in the sky.

BANKER AND BORROWER—
Depositor and Customer

The banker must be his own policeman. He must take an interest in his customers and pay interest to his depositors.

He must know the kind of stuff out of which his borrowers are made or he will lose money on his loans.

Here is some advice from a big banker:

"The banker wants his customer to make profits.

"That means more business for the bank; it is an assurance that loans can be safely made to the cus- tomer; and it promises more activity for the entire community. No won- der, therefore, that the banker is vitally interested in the cost systems of his industrial borrowers, for he realizes that in the inadequacy of the firm's cost-keeping often lies later prosperity or bankruptcy.

"The banker wants his customer to know costs. Whenever the bank has evidence that its industrial customers following their operating expenses with a high degree of accuracy, the bank has increased confidence in the organization. When there is uncer- tainty, when the management does not know the corporations' status with exactness, the banker cannot readily place confidence in the con- cern. Credit, in these days, is de- pendent not merely upon the moral risk of management but likewise upon the efficiency of operating an accounting methods."

OUR NATURAL WEALTH—
Migthy March of Stone

Uncle Sam is rich in many ways. Old Mother Earth hold treasures that have never been measured or found. Here is a bit of news we pluck along the way:

"Do you know the magnitude of the stone industry in the United States? In 1922 it totaled 81,000,000 tons in weight. In value, as sold from the quarry, it was $118,000,000.

"If loaded upon 50-ton freight cars, 50-car trains, there would be needed 32,400 trains and a procession of trains 15,000 miles long. These figures are based on state- ments in the July, 1923, issue of "Pit and Quarry." The thousands of tons from hundreds of small quar- ries, are not included. Stone is big business.

"The vice president of the B. & O. railroad recently stated that com- merce and industry were largely de- pendent upon three great factors, viz: 1. Coal, 2. Limestone, 3. Trans- portation.

THE MAN WHO COULD WRITE

The International Sunday School Lesson for Sept. 16 Is, "Luke, the Beloved Physician"— Luke 1:1-4; Acts 1:1; 16:9-15.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

IT IS hard to clear the clatter of present-day Palestine politics from my eyes long enough to write this simple, human and appealing Sunday school lesson. Jerusalem, "the city of Peace," is today the cen- tre of a bitter struggle over Zionism that involves everybody who visits the land and has any real contact with the natives, the Jews or the European and American residents. It used to be chiefly the clutteration of modern buildings and shrines that hid the significance of the real Jerusalem from the traveler. Now there has been added this acrimon- ious and far-ramifying and appar- ently insoluable issue of Zionism. The record of our Lord's day recurs to the mind of the visitors seeking Him in the city He loved: "They could not come nigh Him for the Press." The Holy Land is thronged with unholy doings these days.

That is why the possession of two little books, written by a certain journalist-historian named Dr. Luke, are of more value to one than a visit to Palestine. He saw straight to the simple and the essential. Every year or so one or more new biographies of Jesus appears, written by some modern literary authority; but they are forgotten almost as soon as they appear; whereas Luke's deathless work shines with increasing luster. He really could write, under the compulsion of a sincere and deep purpose to convey vital truth; so he had no need of the ornamentation of the professional craftsman.

Debris in Gethsemane.

One day this week I went over to the Garden of Gethsemane, a spir- itual treat I had been holding in re- serve for my companion and myself; for my memories of that quiet, love- ly garden, with its great grey and gnarled olive trees; and with its gen- tle and devoted caretaker, an aged Franciscan monk who loved and reverenced every inch of the sacred spot, were rich and abiding.

Imagine my consternation and dis- appointment when I found the once beautiful garden so covered with building materials that it was no longer a garden at all! Mistaken zeal is building in Gethsemane, on a recently discovered ancient church fundation, a new church costing more than a million dollars. The last thing that Jerusalem needs is an- other church, and its most precious possession was this quiet garden, a sure site of sacred memories, the like of which may not be found else- where in all creation. In the Gar- den, the reverent visitor came near the agonizing Redeemer: in the church, he may admire the frescoes and marbles and paintings and statues. May no other pilgrims have the same sinking of heart, the same shock to deepest sensibilities, the same bitter disappointment, that came to me when I went seeking Christ in the Garden of Renuncia- tion, and found only a church.

Luke is like the Garden of quiet, persisting simplicities and integri- ties; most men who write upon religion are like the man-made, over- elaborate and artificial church, that is, nevertheless, honestly meant as a memorial.

The Power of the Pen.

We do not know much about Dr. Lucas, or Luke, as we commonly call him, except that he was a man on the spot and that he could write. How he could write! The best Greek of the New Testament is his; and the best reporting. His Biography of Jesus, and his supplemental History of the Early Church (The Gospel of Luke and the Book of the Acts) glow with real life. "Human inter- est," that second desideratum of all good writing, was his distinctive gift. He never soared to Paul's philo- sophical heights; but he also never got far away from the thing as he saw it, or as he found it out from credible witnesses. Theology and all other deductions from facts, he left to commentators; his only con- cern was with actual occurrences.

In the realm of religion, and in the field of politics, there is a more vital need for the ascertained and attest- ed and uncolored facts that most of the world seem to realize. I shall not forget the look almost of help- lessness and despair on the face of the secertary of state as he talked with me about a nation-wide com- motion over certainly alleged facts that were not facts at all. "What can one do with such people?" he ex- claimed, alluding to the presumably respectable men who circulated, and the vastly larger number who be- lieved, these glaring misstatements of actual conditions. One major rea- son why the world is so badly askew today, and international confidence has been well-nigh shattered, is that, as a consequence of the war, insid- ious propaganda has so generally taken the place of simple truth-tell- ing. It is difficult for the public to learn the clear facts about even the gravest issues.

We desperately need a great com- pany of Lukes with the gift of por- traying essential realities so that they will stand all tests. No cleverness in the manipulation of language can take the place of sheer, straight- forward, clear-seeking statement of facts. Our religion itself is founded upon, and dependent upon, the re- liability of the men who wrote the record of God's revelations of Him- self to mankind. Is any career for ambitious youth nobler than this one of being a forth-teller of facts, fairly and fearlessly and fully?

Reporting and Religion.

A lift is given to the subject of both religion and journalism by a little musing upon such a character as that of St. Luke, the greatest his- torian of Christianity. Every young reporter needs to be drilled in the sanctities of facts; and also in the pre-eminence of religion; for the average "cub" newspaper man would rather write about sports than about spiritual matters. He would count it a reflection on his intelligence not to know the names and records of the major athletic champions; yet he is rather proud of his ignorance of the oldest and deepest and most per- manently engrossing interest of the human race. From every angle— and especially as respects style, sub- ject, compression and vividness— Luke, the reporter, deserves study by every young person who would write for print.

On the other hand somebody needs to stand up today, amid the befud- dled and contentious councils of the churches, and speak a clear, com- pelling word concerning the sanctity of tested fact. From the vantage grand of Bible lands, I have for more than six months been observ- ing the characteristics and conduct of the churches of North America: and it is alarming to find them threatened with schism and dissen- sion over mere matters of attitude and opinion. The great central facts of our faith are being disregarded because of a bitter partisanship over "Liberalism" and "Fundamentalism." Christian men and women are per- mitting themselves to be lined up into two hostile camps that would quickly merge into one were all to devote themselves first of all to the proved facts of Christianity, and to the unequivocal statements of the Bible. A little more of Dr. Luke and a little less of present-day contro- versalism, would wonderfully solidify the Christian church of today.

Owing to the continuing vogue on western shores of arrogant German rationalism, which in its own home collapsed with other pre-war pre- tensions, many persons, eager to be "broad-minded" and "progressive" and "up-to-date," fell into the snare of assuming that the latest conjec- ture of "scholarship" is to be pre- ferred to the clear declarations of the Bible. Whatever appealed to "the modern mind" as being "reason- able" was given precedence over what was written in Scriptures. This sort of "mind-worship" has been carried to such absurd lengths that it even takes no account of the mod- ern corroborations of the inspired record by the archeologist's spade.

In the light of the latest finds in Bible lands it behooves the "advanc- ed" theologian to walk softly. Prof. A. H. Syce, the famous archaeolo- gist, says bluntly: "The increase of knowledge has not been favorable to the results of criticism. It has proved them to be nothing but the baseless fabric of subjective imagination. It is the Book of Genesis and not the works of the modern critic, whose claim to credence has been vindi- cated by the discoveries of archaeo- logy." A little less "supposing" all around, and a little more attention to the explicit records of such care- ful historians as Dr. Luke, will clear up a deal of confusion.

In the ancient heraldry of the Church the Four Evangelistis are represented by the symbols of the bull, the lion, the eagle and the man. Luke's emblem is the man, because he portrays the humanness and uni- versality of Jesus. He is what news- paper men call "the human story" of the Bible. Perhaps the fact that he was a physician, trained to a pri- mary interest in life itself, may help account for this. We may not for- get that this writer was a man learned in the schools and drilled in the art of close observation.

We really know very little about Dr. Luke the man; he is a literary lion who was never lionized. He hid himself behind his theme. Only when we come to the "we" passage in the Book of Acts do we know him to be a fellow-traveler with Paul, and a participant in the events he describes. Certainly he was an early disciple of Jesus, and he writes with the sure pen of an eye- witness.

Tradition loves to picture Luke as one of the two nameless disciplines on the walk to Emmaus to whom our risen Lord revealed Himself in the breaking of the bread. He alone tells the story, and with the intti- macy of one who was present. Though so honored, he was humble; and counted it career enough to be permitted to minister to Paul in his wayfarings and in prison. After all, in choosing the way of service and of witness-bearing—telling the things he knew for the strengthen- ing of the faith of his friends—Luke rose infinitely above his contempor- aries who preferred a life of money- making or of public office and honor. He is one of the world's im- mortals today because he

"Wrote the thing as he saw it. For the God of Things as they are."

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THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1923

Home is the greatest footease invented.

Another thing that may make France bitter is her inability to control the German birthrate.

One way to keep Ellis Island neat and tidy would be to close the immigration gates.

Hate is a failure. European nations might try unselfishness as a last resort.

When everybody begins to live by the Golden Rule the millennium will not be far behind.

Lima Beane says the devil doesn't expect to make hell satisfactory to the chronic kickers.

Our personal reaction to New Thought is that it has another think coming.

Some motor drivers are carless because they have never been killed.

When congress does convene the cows on one Minnesota farm will miss a familiar voice.

A New Yorker shot at his own head five times and missed it every time. It wasn't as big as it felt.

It doesn't take a strong mind to jump at conclusions.

Hope is essential to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It is of more importance than light wines and beer.

Among other things war soon musses up is the spectacular beauty of militarism.

Let somebody else abuse a man's stomach the way he abuses it and he would fight.

For the next war painless gas is being invented. We ought to have something of that kind for peace.

Prohibition is too good a cause to be disgraced by brutal, crooked enforcement officers.

It'll probably be one of the wonders of posterity how ancestors could possibly stand poking along over the highways at a speed of only forty miles an hour.

Great catastrophes remind the human family that the people of any race are brothers.

One drawback against getting anywhere would be to stop, look and listen to the driver in the back seat.

A radical candidate is pretty sure to get the bulk of the human failure vote.

We suppose the woman who shot the wrong man will break the heart of the furors by pleading that her intentions were good.

Bootleg booze is one thing that is hard to live down.

President Coolidge is not the kind of man to make the people get up on their hind legs and howl enthusiastically. He'd rather have 'em think.

The modern way to keep step is to step on the gas.

Jay E. House says "it is a smart man who cannot tell all he knows in five minutes." And if he is smart he won't tell all he knows.

Though Joe Martin, the movie ape, is insane he has succeeded in keeping out of any sensational divorce cases.

European nations can find trouble with one eye shut. If one nation were to discover another nation's dead cat is the alley behind the garage, instead of burying the carcass it would be made a casus belli.

Greece must have some vulnerable spots that all her neighbors know about.

"Magnus Johnson says the government should guarantee the farmers a profit." But what sense is there in talking that way now? He's elected.

"For what do we stand?" asks a Florida paper. Well, we stand for more than we thought we ever would when we were about the age of 21.

Wearing a white ribbon won't make a man dishonest, any more than wearing a pair of overalls will make him honest.

There ought to be a third party for those who put their feet under the Republican table but don't contribute toward the meal.

Married men have sympathy for bachelors and bachelors have sympathy for married men. That is why they get along well together.

Americans who think they know just how to run the finances of this country, which is getting along pretty well, might give their advice to Germany, where it is needed.

Secretary Hughes, in his clear manner of stating things, has made the old Monroe doctrine look like new.

Why chew the rag? There is no sweet in it.

President Coolidge says "self-government means self-support." A lot of people won't like him for that.

Civilization's greatest drawback is that it isn't sufficiently civilized.

Henry Ford has one good idea anyway. It is to have factories close to the farms, so the farmers could earn a living in Winter and farm in Summer.

Everybody suspected that Senator Hiram Johnson would like to be President. But it seems to have made all the difference in the world when he came out and admitted it. Sort o' put a blight on his ambition.

Idealism is all right if it doesn't wander too far from bread, meat and potatoes.

The Old Farmer and the New

The isolated pioneer farmer was a fine illustration of adaption to environment. For months he was sometimes completely isolated from neighbors as well as from the places where he might sell his products or buy his necessities. So this pioneer created a small world for himself, consuming what he produced of food, building his home and his stables with his own hands, weaving the cloth for clothes, meeting even the requirement for iron by ingenious application of wood. It was a self-sufficing life.

It has been thought by certain speculative people that the present troubles of the farmers would force them back into something like that life of the pioneer. They cannot go on producing food for others who may pay less for this food than it costs to produce. They cannot live when the costs of living exceed the income. It seems easy to say that the answer to this evil state of affairs is a return to the ways of the settlers.

The problem, though, is not so simple as it appears. Isolation was one of the necessities which created the self-sufficing existence. There is no isolation now, even in the desert or the fastnesses of the mountains. The pioneer had a soil to begin with that had been going through centuries of enrichment. The insect pest had not to be taken into consideration. There was no tax bill to meet. Today nearly all soils must be fertilized. Insects force an outlay of capital. The taxes cannot be escaped even by flight.

The factors of the pioneer existence differ entirely from those of the present day. They cannot be reintroduced. It would be as easy to bring back the forests.

The solution of the farming problem has to be in keeping with the times.

Not for Us to Judge

Mussolini, dictators of Italy by popular choice, declares that no people in the world desire to govern themselves. They prefer to have the duty performed for them by others so that the mass of humanity may devote itself to the earning of livings and the pursuit of happiness.

His statement has not been received very kindly in this country. Though he spoke months ago every little while some writer condemns Mussolini as a man drunk with power, as a black enemy of democracy and one whose departure from life will leave the world better off for his going.

A study of American election figures hardly warrants anyone in the United States in calling Mussolini names. They show that not in the most heated national elections do all the voters vote even where it would be no inconvenience to do so. They show that in many elections not more than one vote is cast for every five electors. A few years since, after a long and at times a bitter campaign, the vote was given to women. But hardly more than 20 per cent of the women have availed themselves of their privilege. No European people are more critical of their government than are the people of the United States of their government. And yet repeatedly the critics will declare that they haven't the time to vote or that they will not dishonor themselves by voting or that the assertion of the rights of citizenship means nothing, since blacklegs are bound to get into office anyway.

Mussolini may be wrong. But it isn't clear that Americans are in position to prove it.

Signs of Normalcy

When the valley of the Don in Russia was abandoned by thousands of its inhabitants the rats assumed possession. They multiplied in numbers and grew bold and voracious. They are said to have caused officers who went into the region to study the problem of repopulation to climb high into trees.

A practical joker, to whom news had come of the perils of the inspectors, inserted notices in Petrograd and Moscow papers to the effect that the soviet government would pay a price of 250,000 rubles for every cat delivered into the hands of th ecommisar of animals.

Cats began at once to come into Moscow by train and by wagon and in the arms of children. They came singly and in pairs and by families. There was a rain of cats. The streets of Moscow had a feline aspect rather than a human one. Look wherever one might there one beheld cats, hungry and angry and wanting to know what all this enforced migration was about.

The government has offered a reward amounting to $5 in our money for the name of the miscreant who loaded it down with the responsibility of cats. Which is as good a sign as any that Russia is recovering from the worst of its nightmare. The country is normal enough to develop a joker and an officialdom that doesn't take a joke too seriously.

Bridge and Tunnel

The distant ancestor of the American Indian came unquestionably out of western Asia, a fellow of reddish-yellow sky; black, straight hair, Mongolian form of head and cast of countenance.

Furthermore the ancestry of many of the animals of the Pacific slope of America was Asian. Their affinities are much more with the fauna of Siberia and China than with that of the interior of the continent and the lands bordering the Atlantic.

How did the Indians and the animals get here? Surely not by sea, for even if the first Asian emigrants were bold navigators, which probably they were not, they would not have loaded up their canoes with creatures, some of whom could have kicked a small ship to bits and much easier a boat propelled by paddles.

The most plausible theory is that all of them, from Indians to snails, crossed over by means of a land bridge, of which the Aleutian islands in Bering strait are the pitiful remnants. Leisurely, not swiftly, taking years and perhaps centuries, by a few miles in a season and in some seasons by only an inch or two, hunting by the way, flourishing as providence was kind, suffering decimation as food was scarce or epidemics swept through them or Winters were unusually severe, these immigrants poured in, the original Asiatic question. The bridge sank beneath the waves. But two continents had been given their human population by that time, an Old World aspect had been given to the mammals and reptiles and lesser crawling things of our Pacific shores.

The proposal to dig a great tunnel under the Bering straight is in the nature of a repetition of history. Man would restore the bridge which volcanic action and crustal changes brought low and the salt waves cut and carved to small pieces. Where the first invader wandered in the sunlight, his far-away descendant would race in tunnel darkness. It may be many a generation before the enterprise will be attempted, if ever it is launched, and yet it does not lack practicability. Man found the bridge of use as a road to a new home. He would put the tunnel to use as a highway of commerce.

Where the Line Is Drawn

It appears that Charles P. Steinmetz, who has been doing some prophesying about the emancipated future, does not go so far as to promise a four-hour working day for everyone.

The people, he says, who will have these happy laboring arrangements will be those who perform such work as running lathes, linotype machines and typewriters, delivering parcels and serving at department store counters.

The farmer, as usual, has not been mentioned in this reform of the working day. But since the reduction of hours is to be dependent upon the intensive application of elcetricity we may suppose that the farmer will not be altogether slighted. He will have at least a number of new machines to toil with and keep in order. In addition to acquiring a knowledge of plant growth, the care of live stock, the laws of drainage, the checking of pests, the treatment of sick poultry, cows and horses, the best time to market products, the repair of farm implements and the surviving of hard times—things with which he has to be acquainted now—he will have to be a first-class electrician. The mind's eye beholds the honest husbandman of the future wearing climbing irons and carrying a pair of pliers.

Yet as regards laboring hours, the life of the farmer will probably pursue a conservative course. His working day will be quite long enough to keep him horny-handed. There will be nothing to make him wonder what he will do with his leisure. The heavy manual labor of agriculture has been lightened. But the work is still a greedy consumer of time and energy.

Science fills the world with the marvels, but draws the line at producing a farmer who devotes twenty hours of each day to sleep and recreation.

After the Debauch

The present American estimate of the World war lacks entirely the element of romance. If we felt in November, 1918, that we had wound up triumphantly an expedition of high adventure and were enormously elated over it the aftermath of the war has sent us to the extreme of depression.

For the ally fought for is displaying the same sordidness as did the enemy repulsed. The enemy, for his part, has indicated so much deceit and so much whining childishness that we regret there had not been some way of kicking him into peaceful ways instead of dulling manly weapons upon him.

We will have a truer estimate of the war when the world is less like a drunkard upon the morning after a debauch. Then we will see what the struggle really was—one for the principle that might does not constitute right, that advantages gained do not justify foul fighting, that no man can set himself up as the delegate of God and brush aside the hard-earned laws of civilization.

In the effects of a soldier who died in France was a letter to his mother in North Carolina. He wrote:

"For myself, I would have you believe that whatever end I met, I met it with an even mind, constant in the conclusion that I would rather have gone out to the war and not come back than not to have gone at all. My chief regret, if I may not see the end, is that I may not witness the triumph of right over wrong in this, the most terrible eruption of the forces of reaction in the history of man. That these forces can triumph is unthinkable; if they are to win I would rather die now than witness the victory."

This soldier had no misgivings as to the necessity of checking and punishing the nation that released such evils upon the globe. This time of uncertanties, flare-backs and ebullitions over, all of us will see the war in its true light—that had to be fought whatever the costs and the revulsions of feelings.

It used to be said of the farmer that he always had a living, anyway. Now the one assurance is that he has the scenery.

Prejudice will get a man out to the polls on election day when principle wouldn't budge him.

LAND OF 50,000 FARMS

Esthonian Peasants Farm Big Estates

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER
(Copyright 1923 by Carpenter's World Travels.)

I HAVE just returned from a motor car ride through northern Esthonia. My car was a Minerva, a Belgian limousine, furnished by the minister of agriculture, and some of the leading officials of that department went along to show me the big estates which the government has taken from the Baltic Barons and divided out among the peasants. This little republic, half as big as the state of New York, with a population equal to that of Kansas, has for more than 600 years been controled by big land owners. It has been owned by the descendants of the German Knights who conquered the country during the Middle Ages, enslaving the peasants and taking those farms. As time went on the people got some land and more and more freedom, but when the Russian revolution occurred, more than 60 per cent of the territory still belonged to the descendants of the German Crusaders and 1,100 of them owned about 6,000,000 acres. Each had a large holding, the average being about 5,000 acres. The rest of the land was held by small farmers, who had on the average about 80 acres each, and in addition there were hundreds of thousands who had no land at all. They worked on the big estates and on others owned by the churches and the towns, and by the Bank of Agriculture and the crown.

Why Division Was Made.

The division of the estates was demanded by the people. For hundreds of years they have been oppressed by the German Balts who were their master under the Russians. When the revolution occurred in order to get the people to fight for their independence, the Esthonian revolutionists promised that the land should be taken away from the nobles and divided among the peasants. They were forced to do this not only by the popular outcry but from the fact that the Bolshevik army which was fighting the revolutionaries had sent out proclamations that every Esthonian who came to its support should have a farm of his own. The cry of the rebels was that they were fighting for their own lands, and the government has carried out its promises in taking over the estates and apportioning them among the people.

As a result Esthonia is practically a new country, held by new owners, and with tens of thousands of small farmers scattered over the great estates of the past. I might call it a pioneer country, for the estates are now in small holdings of 125 acres or so, some smaller, some larger, and every man has to fence in his allotment and build a log cabin, or shack, or some other home in which to live.

The old buildings on the estates have been taken over and some of the large brick barns are now occupied by the new land holders awaiting the time when they can build individual barns of their own. In most cases a small tract of land has been left to the former rich owner and this often contains the mansion where he lived like a prince, entertaining his friends.

In thinking of Esthonia as a pioneer country, however, one must dismiss all ideas of our pioneer days. America was virgin and covered with forests. It was as nature made it, without any of the so-called improvements. Esthonia, under the Balts, was better farmed than any other part of the Russian empire. The Barons were rich and they had the German thrift for which their cousins over the way are so noted. They drained their lands and rotated the crops, using fertilizers of every description. They farmed with the best of agricultural machinery, and not a few had factories and distilleries. Some were stock farmers and others had dairies. Some raised grain, and in the northern part of the country potatoes were so much grown that even now Esthonia is called the "potato republic." The tubers grow here as easily as in Ireland and Maine, and are produced in vast quantities for the making of alcohol. Every farm has its distillery, and in normal times the country yields so much alcohol that it could give a quart and a half to every man, woman and child and have some to spare.

Over Land by Motor Car.

But let me describe my trip through the country. We left Reval on a macadamized roadway and for much of the time our speed was 30 or more miles per hour. This does not seem fast at home, but in this land of few automobiles, it means a great deal. We were on one of the chief highways, and scores of peasant women were coming into Reval to market, driving single and double teams harnessed to the boat-like wagons which are the typical farm vehicles of the country. The horses all had great yokes above them, and they were harnessed by tugs to the front axles and the hubs of the wheels. The vehicles were so stiff that they could not move quickly out of our way, and every horse was frightened by the gasoline demon rushing towards him. In many places they drove out into the fields to allow us to pass, and some of the women drivers got down and wrapped their shawls over the heads of the horses to keep them quiet as we went by. Now and then a shaft snapped as a horse whirled at sight of our car, and milk-women driving colts left the road and went with their carts into the plowed lands adjoining.

The Farm of a Wirt.

About ten miles from the city we stopped at the farm of a wirt, or small landholder, one of the 50,000 mentioned above. This man had 80 acrts of land, and it was well cultivated. His house was a cottage of six or eight rooms, built of stone and roofed with straw thatch. Above the straw rose the chimneys, made also of stone but painted snow white. This is so of all the chimneys in city and country. It is said that the white plaster saves the chimneys and makes them last longer. There were also a small barn of stone and sheds all roofed the same way.

Introduced by the official of the agricultural department, I entered the house. Three of its six rooms were floored with stone and the other two with rough boards. The stoves were of stone, each running from the floor to the ceiling and the furniture mean. One room was given up to the children as a nursery and I noticed an old-fashioned cradle with a baby therein. The farmer's wife brought the baby outside and we photographed it.

The soil of the farm was comparatively poor. Near Reval the country consists of chalk-like rock built up in thin strata as regularly as if laid by a mason. Much of the rock is good building material. Farther back from the sea the soil improves. There is good pasture and the land grows large crops of potatoes and grain. This farmer seemed to be content and he was sanguine as to his future.

On a Divided Estate.

About 20 miles farther on we left the main road and entered one of the great estates which are now being divided. It contained about 6,000 acres, much of it in very large fields surrounding a mansion where the owner lived in about the same style as our rich southern planters of slavery days. The man was a Baltic Baron, who had cast in his lot with the Germans during the war and for that reason he was declared a traitor and the estate was confiscated. The house was magnificent. Enclosing it were beautiful grounds laid out with a view to landscape effect. It had gardens and orchards and extensive lawns. It is now used as a postoffice for the country about, and the postmaster took me over it, upstairs and down. There were perhaps a dozen large rooms well fitted for entertaining, and a wide entrance hall from which a carved staircase led by easy flights to the floor overhead. Most of the heating was by porcelain stoves. The floors were of hard wood and I could imagine the great dances which were frequently held.

Near the house were the log huts of the peasants, and not far away the hugs barns of brick where the crops and machinery were stored.

As I stood on the portico I could see the log cabins going up in every direction. This country is more than half forest, and wood is cheap. The cabins spotted the estate, each forming the center of a little farmstead, marked by the house and thatched barns or sheds adjoining.

We motored over the estate and talked with the farmers. The ordinary cabin has from two to five rooms. The logs which come from the forests nearby are all hewn, and the houses are more tastefully built than were those of our pioneers. Some have roofs of thatch and others of shingles, while a few are roofed with splints of the thickness of those used for peach baskets. The rooms are square, and the chimney, made of bricks or stone is built up so that it forms a cookstove and oven and heater as well. The kitchen stove is often a low ledge built in from the wall of the adjoining room, one chimney sufficing for both. Many floors are of the flat stone of the country.

But few of the new cabins have any plaster as yet. Many of them have no furniture, and the family sleeps on the floor. The farmers I talked with seemed to be intelligent, and all were enthusiastic as to their independence and future prosperity.

The lands are allotted with the understanding that the peasant shall immediately build, and the government advances money on long time for such construction. The man who builds a four or five-room house gets about 50,000 marks or $140 and is allowed 28 years to repay his loan. One settler whose house cost him about $400, told me that one-fourth of the sum came from the state. The size and length of the loan are graded by the character of the house, and the man who builds of stone is given 40 years to pay back the money.

Land Reform in Europe.

Returning to Reval I have had a talk with Mr. Anton Piip, the minister of foreign affairs, as to this land reform and other matters connected with the new Esthonia. Mr. Piip was educated at the University of St. Petersburg and for a time was professor of international law at the University of Dorpat. He has represented his country in London and is a man of wide travel and culture. He speaks English and we had no trouble in getting to the bottom of things.

Said he: "We are glad to have Americans visit Esthonia. We feel grateful to you for your Red Cross and relief work which saved the lives of thousands of our children when we began to create this republic. You have given us new ideas, and especially that of the Y. M. C. A., a branch of which was founded here. The institution still exists, and is of great benefit to our young men."

Speaking of the division of lands, Mr. Piip said: "It was a political and economic necessity and there a moral right is also involved. Land reform is not confined to this state. It is going on throughout all eastern Europe and from Finland to the Black sea. You will find it in Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, also in Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria. We think it will result in an increased food supply for Esthonia. We expect a great agricultural development based on the intensive cultivation of the soil by those who own it. We are already raising more grain than the Baltic Barons. We are introducing co-operative methods and are planning our farms somewhat after those of Denmark. We now have co-operative dairies, co-operative egg selling associations, and several hundred co-operative stores. We are buying our agricultural machinery in common, and the farmers are combining to introduce new breeding stock. The farm machinery is growing in quantity and quality. It may surprise you to know the extent of our market in that respect. We have now about 160,000 steel plows, 150,000 harrows and thousands of cultivators. We have more than 8,000 mowers, 6,000 reapers, and 1,200 steam threshing machines. We are introducing tractors and potato diggers and peelers. We have hundreds of cream separators and butter making machines. We are establishing agricultural colleges and farm experiment stations and are preparing to make five blades of grass grow where only one grew before. We are, in fact, getting on our feet. Our currency has been stabilized and business is good."

Education and Schools.

"How about your cultural development?"

"We feel that we are growing educationally as well as economically. Before the czar attempted to Russify us, along about 50 years ago, there was scarcely a man, woman or child in Esthonia who could not read or write, and today our percentage of illiteracy is low. All children between six and 14 are compelled to go to school, and a great desire for education is springing up among our young people. Our schools are good and I should like to see an interchange of professorships and lecturers between our colleges and yours."

"You speak of all of your people being able to read and write 50 years ago. How could that be under the alleged oppression of the Baltic Barons?"

"It did not come from the Balts," replied Mr. Piip. "The desire for education among the Esthonians was planted by the Swedes who held the country for 200 years and at that time kept the Baltic Barons in check. That was the Golden Age of Esthonia. The Swedes tried to elevate the peasants and with that in view they founded the Dorpat University, which at first was attended by only a few hundred but soon had more than 1,000 students. It attracted 2,000 students from Russia and all parts of Europe. The Balts feared that the education of the peasants might cause the title of their lands to be questioned, and they did not object to the shutting up of the college by the czar, which was done for a time when he attempted our Russification."

I find that the leading Esthonians have but little sympathy with Russia. They realize that their prosperity depends on their independence, and also that it is to come from the economic development of Russia to which these republics are the gateway. They are halfway stations between the countries of Western Europe and the great frontier of the East, and they hope to have a large part of the manufacturing and handling of the imports of the Russia of the future. Each republic will probably have its free port into which goods can be sent and held until needed by the lands farther east. They say the development of Russia must come from the outside, and they hope to be called in as experts along commercial, financial and economic lines.

The several republics of Finland, Esthonia, Latvia and Poland have now a fairly good understanding among themselves, and if they can have an alliance, offensive and defensive, it will be a long time before Russia can again swallow them in her gargantuan maw.

Said a member of the Esthonian government to me today:

"I am not afraid of Russia. She is like Humpty-Dumpty and will never again take her seat on the wall of the nations. Her political organization has been destroyed, her economic organization has vanished, and she is now a collection of several score of races and peoples, each working for its own interests and independent of the others. She is the chief pauper among the nations, and to operate at all she must have the financial assistance of other powers, who will never permit her to wipe out our Baltic independence.

"I see that one of your journals, in writing about our two republics of Esthonia and Latvia, says they are only two little oysters which Russia will soon gobble down at one gulp. As to that I have only to say that if she tries it she will find the oysters are poisoned and will have a severe case of ptomaine to cure."

Fishing Good in Esthonia

—Copyright Carpenter's World Travels.

LYING on the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Finland, Esthonia has a long coastline as well as innumerable lakes and rivers. Fishing is an important industry, and specimens like this are common in the Reval markets.

ABE MARTIN

Sunday is a day o' rest, an' a good time t' do th' restin' is jest before you cross a railroad track.

Some folks look jest awful in a plug hat, but if they're th' President o' th' United States, or belong t' a minstrel show, they've got t' wear one.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

The Walkers

ALONG the highways, day by day, the spavined hoboes wend their way. Unwashed, unshaven and forlorn, I see them go, at eve and morn. The town they lately left behind was rather brutal and unkind; the cops pursued them through its streets, and called them bums and likewise beats, and many another ghastly name which ought to bring the blush of shame. The town ahead these bos will spurn; no welcome lamp will for them burn; as soon as they appear the cops will execute some leaps and hops, and canter blithly on their trail and chase them to the city jail. My intellect is surely grand; a lot of things I understand. But I could never see the sense of walking without recompense, of drilling through the Summer heat, the Autumn rain, the Winter sleet, without a welcome anywhere, without a bed or easy chair. For if a man is amply strong to walk the dusty pike along, he's strong enough to push a plow, or wield a saw or groom a cow. And doing simple tricks like these will help him purchase pies and cheese, will buy him hats and shirts and shoes, and hire a bed in which to snooze. And when some day he goes to town the peelers do not run him down; they bow politely as he wends, and all good people are his friends. I cannot see why any jay should pass this up to beat his way.

Copyright, 1923, George Matthew Adams.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Giving

When friendly hands come in and bring
To me some kindly offering,
It pleases me some day to take
A gift to them for friendship's sake.

I jump with joy when they make known
A trinket they would like to own;
And with that gift to them I go
My gratitude and love to show.

Life daily plays the friend to me,
It gives me splendors I may see.
The stars at night, the morning sun,
The playground where the children run.

It gives me laughter through the years,
Strength for my task and faith for tears,
Love at my hearth, and all I own—
A new day when today has flown.

Then shall I, taking while I live
So much from life, not also give
A little of myself in turn,
That life my gratitude may learn?

Shall I take all, and day by day
Give nothing back along the way?
Shall naught of service come from me
That life on earth may happier be?

Or shall I not rejoice to find
Some little need for being kind,
And seize the chance this gift to make
To one from whom so much I take?

That heart is cold and dull as stone
Where gratitude is never known,
And thoughtless he who while he lives
Takes all from life, but nothing gives.

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VARIETIES

There are nearly 20,000 known medicinal remedies.

Many Chinese use their hollow idols as savings banks.

The Aztec calendar consisted of a year of 18 months.

Canaries should not be exposed to a direct draft of cold air as they take cold easily.

In the Congo the natives use ivory kitchen utensils and chopping blocks of ivory.

Gold coins minted during the reign of Croesus, 560 B. C., have been unearthed.

Porto Rico shipped 412,641 boxes of grape fruit to the United States in 1920.

New Zealand reports a decrease of 1,000,000 sheep this year, compared to 1921.

Twenty-six thousand people can stand under the roof of St. Paul's cathedral.

Farm girls in Holland wash their faces with whey to improve their complexions.

James John Davis, secretary of labor, was born in Tredegar, South Wales, in 1873.

The first measurement of the earth's surface was made by Eratosthenes, 245 B. C.

Electric lights failing during an operation recently flashlights were used as a substitute.

An elm tree will live 600 years, and it is said to be in its prime at 150 years of age.

Death masks of stucco and wood, dating from 1700 B. C. have been found in Egypt.

A French scientist has succeeded in making pictures at the rate of 92,000 a second.

George Washington made a trip to Barbadoes in 1751, his only trip into a foreign country.

About 90 per cent of the silver fox pelts sold on the fur market are from foxes bred in captivity.

The total available water power of Ireland is estimated at about 500,000 continuous horsepower.

The greatest number of eclipses of the sun and moon combined which can occur in any one year is seven.

Among the ancient Romans only women were allowed to wear red, yellow or white shoes.

The light of the north star is estimated to be 190 times stronger than that of the sun.

The Island of Madagascar has a belt of forest 20 miles deep which completely encircles it.

Tattooing the owner's name on the wrist is said to have supplemented the wrist-watch as a fad among English girls.

From the fall of the Roman empire until the beginning of the fifteenth century medals were almost unknown.

Ruskin has written more sentences of inordinate length than any other classic writer of modern English prose.

The ruddy kingfisher, a bird native of Borneo, makes its nest in the hive of a peculiarly vicious kind of bee.

Madoc, son of a Welsh prince, is believed by his countrymen to have discovered America 300 years before Columbus.

The president of Mexico has signed a decree creating free ports at Salina Cruz, Puerto Mexico, Guaymas and Rincon Antonio.

The earliest records on mineralogy are lists of minerals with descriptions that were compiled by Theophrastus four centuries B. C.

The carriages of Turkish typewriting machines moves from left to right instead of from right to left as do the carriages of our typewriters.

Fossil wings of an insect which lived millions of years ago and was the possible forerunner of the cockroaches of today have been found in France.

Shooting stars are not in any sense stars, but meteoric particles, the luminosity of which is caused by the friction produced in their passage throughout atmosphere.

Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, credited his love of music and ability to play well in childhood with preparing him for his great scientific study of sound.

A new resin suitable for use in the manufacture of the finest varnishes is reported to have been discovered in the tropical zone of Mexico in a tree called "cuapinole."

The annual report of the royal Canadian mounted police shows no epidemic of murder among the Esquimos of the arctic circle, a people noted for their kindness and docility.

New York and its environs will have a population of nearly 20,000,000 in the year 2000. This is the prediction issued recently by the committee on plans of New York and its environs.

The Chinese bandits, who kidnaped for ransom many prominent American and European passengers, said they learned how to wreck the train by watching an American motion picture.

The Food Research Institute of Stanford University is conducting an investigation to determine whether gasoline, electric or horse-drawn trucks are most efficient in delivering bakers' bread.

Vegetables are used very freely by the Chinese people. In addition to the common ones such as spinach, potatoes, cabbage and the like, they eat many plants and weeds that are not considered food in America.

The last representatives of a race of large-horned sheep which were once widely spread throughout Europe during the Bronze Age are found today on the island of Soay, one of the Hebrides west or north Scotland.

For generations the Chinese people have drunk no milk because the Chinese empress who was tenderhearted and thought it a mean trick to deprive calves of their nourishment, issued an edict against drinking milk.

The king of Spain holds the distinction of having reigned exactly as long as he has lived, for he was born a king. That is to say, he has never known an instant of his life when he was not the first person in his kingdom.

The tallest of British peers is Lord Clifton, who has been a recent visitor to America. Lord Clifton stands six feet seven inches in his stockings, thus exceeding the stature of his six-foot-five father, the Earl of Darnley.

The slowest moving stars are the extremely hot, bluish Orion stars with a speed of about eight miles a second, while the most rapidly moving stars are the deep-red stars with an average velocity of 21 miles a second.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

MEMORIES

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

D[illegible] ever take time to recall the [illegible] If you don't you are missing [illegible] of the pleasure of life. [illegible]s like to read of the happenings of 10, 20 and 40 years ago, [illegible] to our respective ages and [illegible] lives at that time. We can [illegible] the past and dream of the [illegible] there is nothing like going [illegible] the scenes of the past and [illegible] the long line of memories [illegible] made by as familiar scenes [illegible] in rapid succession.

[illegible]ories are beautiful things. If [illegible] memories we would miss [illegible] of life. They are wonderful if [illegible] pleasant, and we are only [illegible] of pleasant memories.

Aunt Martha's fortune to be [illegible] with an automobile party [illegible] past the scenes of the youth [illegible] members of the party. To [illegible] looks of antic[illegible]pation as some [illegible] scene was neared gave us a [illegible] satisfaction to realize that [illegible] could review in the mind [illegible] of yesterday.

[illegible] on an old mud road that [illegible] hills past an old farm, [illegible] of the men in the party [illegible] spend his school vacations as [illegible] the same two old elms still [illegible] entrance to the lane. Years [illegible] of storms and gales and [illegible] their leafy branches have [illegible]. Every root heaving up the [illegible] the trunk seems familiar [illegible] is seen again. There is the [illegible] old barn with the same old [illegible] where many happy days were [illegible] play. There is the same [illegible] farmhouse and the same old [illegible] fence that enclosed it in the [illegible] long ago.

[illegible] there are the same woods [illegible] many a happy picnic party [illegible] to feast on good things to [illegible] there is the same old orchard [illegible] a group of laughing boys used [illegible] the trees and feast upon the [illegible] and bright red cherries. Look[illegible], one can almost taste those [illegible] and apples again. Different [illegible] run the farm, different feet [illegible] the same old path from house [illegible], different voices are heard [illegible] the orchard, but the same old [illegible] are still clinging there.

[illegible] go past the same old black[illegible]smith shop, where one of the men [illegible] his uncle's horses to get [illegible] shod, past the old red brick [illegible]house and over to the village [illegible] of the women in the party [illegible] and reared. Let us dash [illegible] college for a moment to see [illegible] are there.

[illegible] only a tiny hamlet on a [illegible], but it looks the same to [illegible] who ran around there when [illegible] little girl with pigtails flying down her back. Of course there is new paint and a few new garages, but on the corner is the same old house, where so many happy childhood days were spent by her and the companions of her youth. It does her good to see these things once more and the memories of the olden days crowd upon one another in her mind.

And then we take her down the old road where many times she rode in a buggy beside the sweetheart of her youth. Eighteen long miles it runs, but they are miles of gentle memories. There is the old farmhouse, where they had to stop to escape from the storm. There is another where they halted to eat when the muddy road hindered progress to such an extent that they would miss a meal if they hadn't done so.

Over this long road the same sweetheart many times had driven from his home to hers to court her in those days of long ago. Yes, there is the old bridge that spans the old familiar creek. She has seen many creeks and rivers and lakes, but those wonderful memories still cling to this old creek so near the home of her youth.

That same sweetheart who used to travel those many miles in a buggy is now in a big city plugging away for her and their family, for they are old now and have children and grandchildren of their own. But children and grandchildren are forgotten for the time as the memories of sweetheart days take their place.

Go back to the haunts of your childhood if you can and think of those golden days. Forget the cares and troubles and pleasures of the present and recall the cares and troubles and pleasures of the past. Let your memories have full sway.

Do this and you won't feel as old as you are. Live again for a few short moments the days of your youth and you cannot help but feel young once more. There is Tim, the little boy who used to give you candy, and Louise the girl whose books you carried to school. There are Joe and Nick and Jack who used to go swimming and hunting and coasting and fishing with you. There are Maggie and Mary and Jenny and Florence who used to come over to your house to make taffy and stay all night.

Forget your friends of the present, your family, everything, and recall to memory the friends of your youth and imagine yourself a boy or girl again. You can talk of the fountain of youth, but it is only a myth. The real fountain of youth is not a gushing stream of water but the bubbling spring of memories.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Not in the clamor of the crowded street,
Not in the shouts and plaudits of the throng,
But in ourselves, are triumph and defeat.

CULTIVATE IMAGINATION.

Here I am in answer to Abigail Gray's call, though I had a hard time slipping past W. B. He'd forgot about that attack of acute indigestion he had after reading one of my poems and wouldn't be convinced. Isn't it amazing what a number of stupid people one meets—not really stupid, perhaps, but they have failed to cultivate their natural sense of imagination and so like the hog: "A primrose on the river's brim, A yellow primrose is to them and is nothing more." The hog thinks only of the good things his master will give him at feeding time or the acorn or other food which he is at the moment eating. He may be in a field where there are beautiful wild flowers, but he doesn't see their beauty; the clear rippling stream holds no charm for him except as a wallowing-place; the sky may be blue but he is too intent on material things to know it.

The song of the birds is unheard and the green of the trees is unknown unless as a screen from the sun which is unnoted except as something which sometimes makes him uncomfortable. So he goes his grunting, wallowing, unthinking way and is satisfied.

I know people who are really living on a level but little above the mental plane of the hog. Their lives and conversations are centered on the material; the thoughts of our great writers are a closed book to them. All their thoughts seem to center on the problem of how to increase their bank accounts and routine of housework or the number of cattle in the fields or the crops, and if their conversation be not this it is mere neighborhood gossip. No interest whatever, apparently, in worthwhile things—they are content with husks when they might have corn. They merely exist when they might live. Of course the material is important but should not be the paramount to the spiritual and mental life which must be cultivated if we are to enjoy the truly rounded-out life we were meant to enjoy—else why were we given brains and a soul?

The cultural side of an education cannot be overestimated since it helps us to see and appreciate these things which are unnoticed by the hog and more, it helps us see and reverence the all-embracing Power which created and placed them there and holds them in their appointed places through all time. Poor fools! If they would only stop for a breathing spell and let some of the beauty and wonder and sweetness of it all sink into their hearts and brains methinks life would be sweeter to them and the world a more worthwhile place to live in.

That is why I'm a teacher. I want to help the youngsters get these worthwhile things which their money-grubbing, gossip-loving parents have missed and are missing. It is easy to teach children to love Nature and understand some of her wonders. It is satisfying to watch them develop a love and appreciation of the best and ablest of our great men and women who have expressed their highest thoughts on the written page and who are glad to be our companions and give us of their wisdom and inspiration if only we will go to them for counsel. The child who is on familiar terms with good books and with Nature will not go far wrong usually and has enriched his life. He is an asset to the nation; that is why I say that any teacher who is not vitally interested in the mental and spiritual life of her pupils had better hunt another kind of work, and the sooner the better for the child.—Brown Fox.

MORE ABOUT DARWIN.

In answer to Aunt Sallie and others I will say that they have just as much right to assume that the Bible account of creation is true as the Darwinian believers have to assume that it is false, and I think there is much more sense in the former assumption. Can anyone prove that God did not make the stars, the grass, the trees and man?

God might have done many things that He did not do. He might have allowed Abraham Lincoln to live in obscurity instead of making him one of the great men of history. He might have cut off the life of Charles Darwin before he had finished writing the first chapter of his theory but He did not do so. God might have taken a billion years to create the world but the Bible tells us He did it in six days and no person has ever proved that it took Him one hour longer than that time.

If it took millions of years to evolve man from Darwin's form what did map live on through all the long centuries from the time of his birth to the time he became self-supporting? If evolution is in progress all the time why don't we find a lot of partly evolved men and women in every land? Why does the old evolution machine stop just where the Bible tells us God stopped —with man? If this machine is as great as the Darwinian believers think, it certainly ought to be ashamed to stop with mere man.—B. M. of N. Y.

ISN'T A MONKEY.

"Lord, let me live like a regular man,
With regular friends and true;
Let me play the game on a regular plan
And play that way all through.
Let me win or lose with a regular smile
And never be known to whine,
For that is a regular fellow's style,
And I want to make it mine."

I have a friend who thinks and talks as you do, C. B. S. of Ky. Therefore you do not surprise me at all. Science is a wonderful story and you are a splendid writer. I have another friend who thinks he is still a monkey but he has taken up his abode in a state institution.

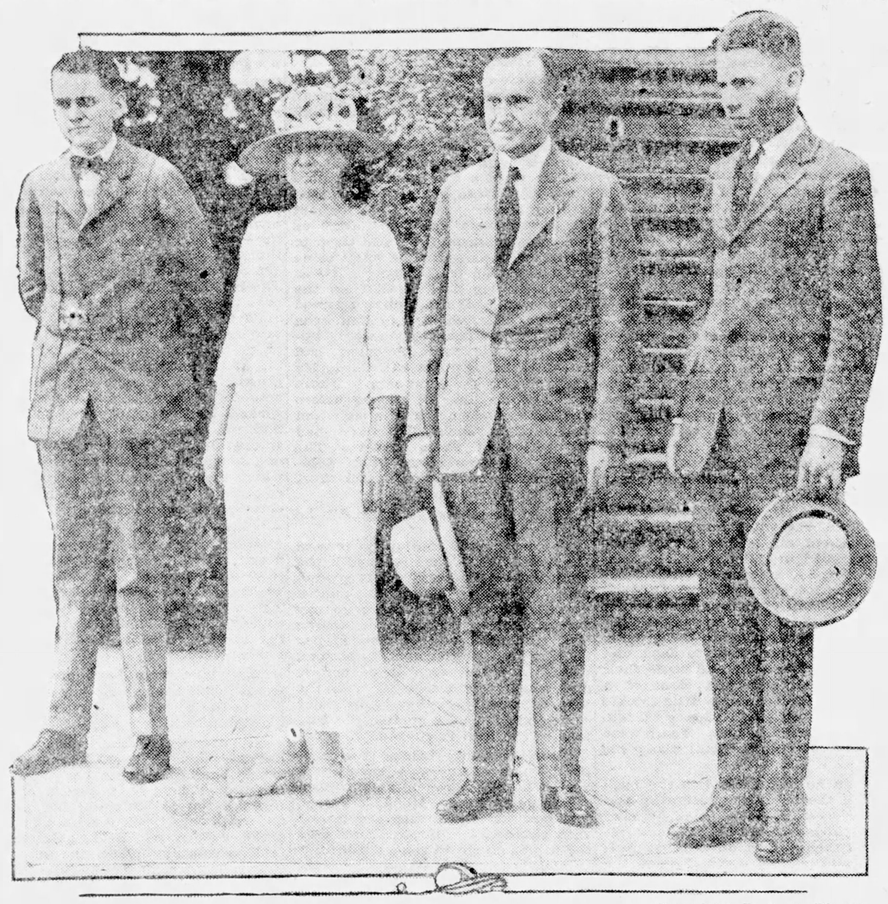
If I chance to meet another monkey along life's highway I'll take him by the paw as a relative of yours if you claim the kinship. I won't claim the kinship but will go on being a puffed up, stiff-necked, narrow-minded nobody, pigheaded to the degree of thinking that I, nor none of my people, were ever monkeys or will ever be monkeys if appearances are all to the contrary, and the mirror says so too.

Once I did take a monkey's paw in mine and came out O. K., but a friend was less fortunate. By looking elsewhere during the performance she lost several slices of cuticle from her right hand. But rather than embarrass the monkey over what he had done she declared, "It didn't hurt." When I shake hands with him I promise to give him my undivided attention. — Aunt Sallie Ann, Tenn.

Name and Address

Nice Linen Finish Stationery for the whole family—father, mother and children. Box of 50 envelopes with double sheets to match, with your name and address in blue ink, only $1.00. Most wonderful value. Write for free samples. Address Westlake Stationery Co., 120 North Erie, Toledo, Ohio.

Coolidge Family Together



—Copyright P. & A. Photos.

FOR the first time in many years the children of the President of the United States will be seen on the White House grounds. President Coolidge's two sons arrived at the White House recently for the first time, and are shown above with their parents on White House grounds. Photo shows, left to right, Calvin, Jr., Mrs. Coolidge, President Coolidge and John Coolidge.

Jimmy's Letters

Dear Cousins:

Well, I got back from our vacation but I guess Papa and Mamma ain't back yet. They are here but they seem so different. Mamma can hardly do the housework cause she didn't do none when she was away and Papa is late to work every day cause he didn't have to work to do when we got home they didn't seem awfully glad to see her. She said she didn't like the way they always talked about old times when Papa wasn't married and didn't have no family of his own. She said it seemed to her they thought Papa was happier then.

Papa told her it was just her imagination but Mamma said there wasn't no imagination about it. She said that the only imagination she knows is that before she was married she imagined she'd be happy if she married Papa but her imagination proved to be wrong. Papa flared up and said he guessed his relatives pitied him and Mamma said she knew they did.

She then went on to say they didn't have to live with him or they wouldn't ever pity him. She said anyway her relatives were better than his and they would have treated him better than his did her if they had gone to see hers. Papa said he was glad they didn't go to see hers cause if they had they wouldn't have nothing to argue about now.

I got kind of mad about so much argument on account of two different sets of relatives and told both Papa and Mamma right there that I was the one to be pitied cause I had to listen to them chew around. Both of them then united by telling me I was to go to bed right away so I went cause I couldn't do nothing else.

Some other day I tell you something more about my vacation when I won't be interrupted by arguments. —Jimmy.

Mixing With Martha

Peach Sponge

Pare one pound of peaches and remove the stones. Press the peaches through a colander, add one-half pint of boiling water, one cup of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Cover one-half box of geletine with one-half cup of cold water and let it soak 15 minutes; add it to the peaches, stir over the fire until the geletine is dissolved; take from the fire, turn the mixture into a bowl, stand the bowl in another of cracked ice or ice water and stir carefully until it begins to congeal, but is not stiff. Fold in the well beaten whites of three eggs, turn at once into a mold and put away to harden.

Gingerbread With Apple Sauce

Four apples, one-half cup sugar, two tablespoonfuls water, one cup molasses, one and three-fourths teaspoonfuls soda, one cup sour milk, two and one-third cups flour, one teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one teaspoonful ginger, one-fourth teaspoonful clove, three-fourths cup melted shortening. Wipe, quarter, pare and core the apples, and put in bottom of baking dish. Sprinkle with sugar and water. Put in hot oven and cook while gingerbread is being mixed. Mix soda with sour milk, and add to molasses. Sift together remaining dry ingredients, combine mixtures, add shortening, and beat vigorously. Pour mixture over apples and bake 30 to 40 minutes at 375 degrees F. Serve with cream.

Cantaloupe Salads

Arrange four lettuce leaves with the ends meeting in the center. On one leaf place sections of grapefruit, on the next leaf, fresh hulled strawberries or raspberries; on the third, sections of orange, and on the fourth leaf balls removed from a cantaloupe with a French vegetable cutter. Serve cream mayonnaise dressing on a leaf of lettuce in the center. Remove cantaloupe from shell with a teaspoon in oval pieces, mix with equal amounts of pear cut in small pieces, white grapes skinned and seeded, or fresh berries, pineapple cut in pieces and a fresh peach cut in small pieces. Serve in the cantaloupe shells with French dressing.

BOYS AND GIRLS

If I cease becoming better, I shall soon cease to be good.
—Oliver Cromwell.

MODERN FICTION

I am not so vain as to think I can write a letter worthy of a place in your noted circle, but I do aspire to a corner in your hearts, if it is only a very small one. I am wondering whether some of the cousins are not a little bit narrow-minded. They set forth such positive opinions of interesting questions.

The flapper is either all good or she is all bad. The other fellow is usually all wrong or all right. It depends upon whether he agrees or disagrees with us. We cannot all see alike and must be lenient with the person who cannot agree with us. Don't you think our letters would be very dull if each and everyone viewed things as we do? You know that is one thing that is placed against our young generation. We flaunt our opinions so positively and allow no one to tell us a thing.

I wonder what the cousins think of modern fiction, the kind that professes to be true to life. Although it is true is it better than the books of the ideal man who loves a maid devotedly and wins her? I mean the book where the villain always comes to a bad end and the hero triumphs over wrong, and all that we desire turns out right. It gives life a glamour and leaves a good taste in your mouth, but if you are brought up on those books you will be partly disillusioned.

Do any of you cousins ever expect to find a man like David in "The Harvester?" There ain't no such animal. "Flaming Youth" by Warner Fabian, is very good. I believe Joseph Lincoln, author of "Shavings," "Cape Cod Folks," etc., is my favorite.—V. N. O.

GOING BACK HOME

How many of you have had the thrill of going back to your native birthplace after an absence of 16 years? One who has not had this experience can scarcely imagine the feelings at such a time. But such was the chance I recently had. In my first letter, over a year ago, you can remember my talking of Pennsylvania, and several times mentioning myself as the West Va. of Penn.

It was 16 years ago that I came to the West Virginia hills from a little Pennsylvania town, which today is a large, growing city. Several times I have been back in that state but never to the old home place. Recently I took a little vacation through Pennsy, and decided then was the chance to see the old home town.

Going by auto, I traveled several miles over the Lincoln highway. Strange were the scenes that confronted me upon my approach to the city. Where once were farm houses there were now high grade structures. Where once were dirt roads there were now brick walks. I visited several hours, and among the scenes that occupied my thoughts was the old house where I was born. Staunch as the hills, it stands there, where all the changes of intervening years have taken place since I left.

The people of Pennsy laugh at our "you all" and "I reckon," but I was equally amused at them saying "you uns." I think a person learns twice as much by travel as by reading. Do you all or "you uns" agree with me? —Don Quixote.

ABOUT LITERATURE

I have been listening for a long time, but now I am going to broadcast a bit. I tried it once before but Mr. W. B. frightened me away.

Scotland Heather, I agree with you about poetry. It is not just rhyme alone, but beautiful thoughts and words. Some prose may be poetry in that respect. I think if one has a love for the beautiful he will love music, poetry and art alike, for music is poetry, poetry is music and are is music and poetry both.

All of the cousins seem to like Gene Stratton Porter's books, and I agree with them, but how many of you like the books of Ethel M. Dell. I think the supposed Ethel M. Dell is really a man, because the books never describe the women's clothing. A woman will take two or three pages to describe the heroine's dress while a man never tells anything about her clothes.

Which one of the cousins was it who said she didn't like fairy stories? I think she must have been born grownup, like Minerva, for whoever heard of a child who did not like fairy stories? Whoever read prettier or more delightful stories than "Water Babies," "The Little Lame Prince," "The Princess and the Goblins," and many others? I like fairy stories better than grownup stories, and I think the cousin who said she didn't is an old maid, so there. I can hear her coming and I have an appointment elsewhere, so I will skip.—Bookworm.

TRAVELED MUCH

Will you please let a little Scotch lassie in your happy corner? I'll not crowd very much as I am not very big. My mother and I have no home, but work out for our living. My father died when I was nine years old. When he was living we lived in the West. My father had only been dead a short time when mother and I started traveling with a show through the Summer months, but I had to stop and go to school during the Winter.

I have seen a good deal of this good old U. S. A., and have visited several different places of interest such as the Niagara Falls, and many interesting places while in the West, too numerous to mention here.

Mother and I are keeping house for a man and his three children. We have a good home, but it is not the same as if we had a home of our own. I suppose all of you like to have a good time. I certainly do, and believe me I have some real good times, too, going to ball games, parties, shows, etc. And I have lots of girl friends and we have some glorious time.—Edith M. R., Ohio.

IS A MUSICIAN

Did you hear me singing the song entitled "Lonesome?" That song appeals to me more than any song I know. My sister and I take the banjo and guitar to play and sing for hours at a time. My sister is a stenographer and works away from home, so I miss her very much. But when she comes home we make up for lost time.

I am working the best I can toward getting an education. I have my common school diploma. Some day I will come again and tell about an accident to our bees. Bobby, I agree with you about the flappers, although I am not one myself. I am a regular old country farm girl.—Lover of Music.

Remove Odors From Pans

It is sometimes difficult to remove the odor from frying pans in which fish or onions have been cooked. Put some vinegar in the pan and heat until it boils and then wash as usual. All odors will be gone.

BAKING CAKE CORRECTLY

As much depends on the proper baking as on the proper mixing of a cake; the heat of the oven must be such that it can be easily regulated. The oven door may be opened as many times as desired, if it be closed at once and without slamming.

The simplest way to get good results in cake baking is to watch both the cake and the clock. Divide the time in baking into quarters: (a) In the first quarter the mixture should rise in the pan. (b) In the second quarter the mixture should brown lightly in spots. (c) In the third quarter the whole top should be browned uniformly, but not heavily. (d) In the last quarter the cake should settle slightly and shrink from the sides of the pan.

If the oven is too hot, open check and raise back covers, or leave the oven door open. It is sometimes necessary to cover cake with brown paper; there is, however, danger of cake adhering to paper. Cake should be looked at often during baking, and providing oven door is opened and closed carefully, there is no danger of this causing the cake to fall. Cake should not be moved in the oven until it has risen its full height; after this it is usually desirable to move it that it may be evenly browned. Cake when done shrinks from the pan, and in most cases this is sufficient test; however, in pound cakes this rule does not apply. Pound and rich fruit cakes are tested by pressing surface with tip of finger. If cake feels firm to touch and follows finger back into place, it is safe to remove it from the oven.

The time of baking cake varies somewhat with the oven and fuel. In general, layer cakes will bake in from 12 to 20 minutes. Cakes in a sheet baked in shallow pans (about an inch and a quarter thick when baked) is from 25 to 35 minutes. Cakes two inches thick in about 40 minutes. Cakes with fill (when baked) a brick-loaf bread pan, in 45 minutes to one hour. Fruit cakes in round tube pans, two or three inches thick, in one and a half to two hours. Small round cakes, about one and a half inches thick, in 25 minutes. Cookies, etc., in 10 to 15 minutes.

Chat With Cousins

Because the world is made up of so many different kinds of people the world is worth studying. There is the woman who takes things as they come without worrying at all, and the woman who frets and "stews" about every little thing. There is the woman who minds her own business and the one who minds everybody's but her own. There is the man who gives advice freely and never follows his own advice himself, and the one who never says much but does a lot. There is the man who is lazy and the one who is industrious. There is the girl who is quiet and studious and the empty-headed girl whose mind—what little there is—is concentrated on frivolous things alone. There is the boy who reads and works and the boy who plays pools and loafs. And so it goes. All of us are not good and all of us are not bad. Some are all good and some are all bad and others are fifty-fifty. Just sit down some evening and review mentally the different individuals in your neighborhood or town, pick out their faults and attributes and then try to better yourself by removing similar faults of yours. It won't do any harm. Try it.

If your roof leaks, fix it. Don't wait for the rain to pour in. Home and bed are heavenly when the thunder rolls and skies bathe the earth in rain. All outdoors seems drear but inside the house everything is snug and cozy provided the roof doesn't leak. The same way with your bodies. Take care of them and then when disease is rampant your body will be safe from harm if your roof doesn't leak, if you take care of your health to make your body strong enough to resist the rain of disease. Try it and find out if Aunt Martha isn't right.

Glad to see you back with the rest of the family, Rosemary Green. Rosemary says she was just learning to read when New England Girl used to write and she was pleased to see a letter from her again. She calls on Patches, Contemplator and Lone Traveler to renew old acquaintances.

And while we are writing of Rosemary Green we will mention another question she brought up in her letter, that of reforestration. She wonders why none of the cousins have written on this subject. She says that often a great pile of wasted logs, slabs and sawdust is all that is left of a beautiful grove of trees. With a little care she thinks that the larger timber could be removed while the smaller trees could be left in good condition to assure the coming generation of a timber supply. What do you think of this, cousins?

S. T. H. of Iowa wants someone to tell him what the date was when a total eclipse of the sun made the day so dark the chickens went to roost.

Callie C. of W. Va. would like to hear the opinions of some of the Bible readers in regard to what number is the most prominent in the Bible. She says some think it is 40 but she believes three is the most prominent number.

A typographical error caused T. M. Baker's name to appear on this page as P. M. Baker. We apologize for the printer. It's "T" instead of "P". He has attended a Baker reunion in West Virginia. There was plenty of iced tea to drink and no moonshine. The Bakers were glad to hear a speaker say they did not descend from the monkeys.

T. M. Baker threatens to fill the waste basket with nice cooking apples so there wouldn't be so much room for letters. What a wonderful threat!

A reader wants to know how to color furs. There's a chance for someone to help out a cousin.

President Harding's widow had one son by a former marriage. Her husband died and her son is dead too. There are two grandchildren named De Wolfe. C. J. Lewis wanted this information.

Snatches From W. B.

We should praise and love father as well as mother. Where are Moonwinks and Fox Hunter?—Silver Moon.

We two sisters find fun in dressing alike especially on Sunday. Our father and two brothers work in the coal mines. In the Spring they return to the farm to raise a crop. —Ola and Leah Jarvis, W. Va.

Why do you talk so much about the flappers? Let them rest. Some of you smart cousins should find something else to talk about.—Just a Northern Light.

Some of my neighbors say the feathers of bluebirds change to dull gray in Winter and are what we call snowbirds then. I don't think so for I have seen both in Winter. Bluebirds and wrens do stay here in Winter for I have heard them singing then.—Lover of Flowers, W. Va.

I think every boy and girl should have a good education.—Blue Eyes of Boyd.

POETS' CORNER

Tommy's Prayer

In a dark and dismal alley, where the sunlight "ever" came,
Dwelt, a little lad named Tommy, sickly, deformed and lame;
He had never yet been healthy but had lain since he was a tot,
Dragging out his weak existence, well nigh helpless and forlorn.

He was six, was little Tommy, 'twas just five years ago
Since his drunken mother dropped him and the babe was crippled so.
He had never known the comfort of a mother's tender care,
But her cruel blows and curses made his pain still worse to bear.

There he lay within the cellar from the morning till the night,
Starved, neglected, cursed, ill treated, naught to make his dull life bright.
Not a single friend to love him, not a living thing to love—
For he knew not of a Savior or a heaven up above.

'Twas a quiet Summer evening, the alley, too, was still;
Tommy's little heart was sinking, and he felt so lonely till,
Floating up the quiet alley, wafted inward from the street,
Came the sound of someone singing, sounding, oh, so clear and sweet.

Eagerly did Tommy listen as the singer nearer came—
Oh, that he could see the singer! How he wished he wasn't lame.
Then he called and shouted loudly till the singer heard the sound,
And, on noting whence it issued, soon the little cripple found

'Twas a maiden rough and ragged, hair unkempt and naked feet,
All her garments torn and ragged, her appearance far from neat;
"So yer called me," said the maiden, "Wonder what yer wants o' me;
Some folks calls me Singing Jessie. What may your name chance to be?"

"My name's Tommy; I'm a cripple, and I want to hear you sing;
For it makes me feel so happy, sing me something, anything."
Jessie laughed and answered, smiling, "can't stay here very long,
But I'll sing a hymn to please you, wot I calls the Glory Song."

Then she sang to him of heaven, pearly gates and streets of gold,
Where the happy angel children are not starved or nipped with cold;
But where happiness and gladness never can decrease or end,
And where kind and loving Jesus is their Sovereign and their Friend.

Oh, how Tommy's eyes did glisten as he drank in every word
As it fell from Singing Jessie—was it true what he had heard?
And so anxiously he asked her, "Is there really such a place?"
And a tear began to trickle down his pallid little face.

"Tommy, you're a little heathen; why, it's up beyond the sky,
And if yer love the Savior, yer shall go there when yer die."
"Then," said Tommy, "tell me, Jessie, how I can the Savior love,
When I'm down in this 'ere cellar and He up in the heaven above?"

So the little, ragged maiden, who had heard at Sunday school
All about the way to heaven and the Christians golden rule,
Taught the little crippled Tommy how to love and how to pray,
Then she sang a song of Jesus, kissed his cheek and went away.

Tommy lay within the cellar, which had grown so icy cold,
Thinking, all about the children in the streets of shining gold;
And he heeded not the darkness of that dark and chilly room,
For the joy in Tommy's bosom could disperse the deepest gloom.

"Oh, if I could only see it," thought the cripple as he lay,
"Jessie says that Jesus listens, and I think I'll try and pray;"
So he put his hands together, and he closed his little eyes,
And in accents weak, yet earnest, sent his message to the skies

"Gentle Jesus, please forgive me, as never knew afore
That Yer cared for little cripples who is weak and very poor.
And I never heard of heaven till that Jessie came today
And told me all about it, so I wants to try and pray.

"You can see me, can't Yeh, Jesus? Jessie told me that You could,
And I somehow must believe it, for it seems so prime and good;
And she told me if I loved You, I should see Yer when I die,
In that bright and happy heaven that is up beyond the sky.

"Lord, I'm only just a cripple, and I'm no use here below,
For I heard my mother whisper she'd be glad if I could go;
And I'm cold and hungry sometimes, and I feel so lonely, too;
Can't Yer take me, gentle Jesus, up to heaven along o' You?

"Oh! I'd be so good and patient, and I'd never cry or fret;
And Your kindness to me, Jesus, I would surely not forget;
I would love you all I know of, and would never make a noise—
Can't Yer find me just a corner where I'll watch the other boys?

"Oh! I think Yer'll do it, Jesus, something seems to tell me so,
For I feel so glad and happy, and I do so want to go;
How long to see Yer, Jesus, and the children all so bright!
Come and fetch me, won't Yer, Jesus? Come and fetch me home tonight."

Tommy ceased his supplication, he had told his soul's desire,
And he waited for the answer till his head began to tire;
Then he turned towards his corner and lay huddled in a heap,
Closed his little eyes so gently, and was quickly fast asleep.

Oh, I wish that every scoffer could have seen his little face
As he lay there in the corner, in that damp and noisome place;
For his countenance was shining like an angel's, fair and bright,
And it seemed to fill the cellar with a holy, heavenly light.

He had only heard of Jesus from a ragged singing girl,
He might well have pondered, wondered, until his brain began to whirl;
But he took it as she told it, and believed it then and there,
Simply trusting in the Savior and His kind and loving care.

In the morning when the mother came to wake her crippled boy,
She discovered that his features wore a look of sweetest joy;
And she shook him somewhat roughly, but the cripple's face was cold—
He had gone to join the children in the streets of shining gold.

Tommy's prayer had soon been answered, and the angel Death had come
To remove him from his cellar to his bright and heavenly home,
Where sweet comfort, joy and gladness never can decrease or end,
And where Jesus reigns eternally, his Sovereign and his Friend.

Poems Wanted

The following poems are requested by readers: "Jamie Butler," "The Owl," "From Shore to Shore," "The Battle of Manila," "The Maid of Townley Hall," "We Parted by the Riverside," "I'll Be All Smiles Tonight," "The Sheriff's Sale," "Mid the Green Fields of Virginia," "Westward Ho."

Only Let Me Walk With Thee

BY REV. JOHNSON OATMAN, JR.

Toiling on life's pilgrim pathway,
Wheresoever I may be,
It will help me on my journey,
If I may but walk with Thee.

Chorus.

Only let me walk with Thee,
Only let me walk with Thee,
It will help me, O my Savior,
If I may but walk with Thee.

When the way is hedged in darkness
And the path I cannot see,
Leave me not to wander, Savior,
Only let me walk with Thee.

When I walk the valley, Savior,
From all fear I would be free;
Thou my rod, my staff, my comfort
Only let me walk with Thee.

Forget Not Me

BY VIOLET E. KING.

When the sunset flush is dying,
And has flown each ling'ring beam,
When the moments that have vanished,
As a gilded picture seem;
When is heard the silv'ry chiming,
Of the vespers glad and free,
In the quiet hush of evening,
Then forget, forget not me.

Chorus.

No matter what thy tide of life,
Wherever thou shalt be,
O, may I ever share thy thoughts,
Forget, forget not me.

When of bliss thou'st idly dreaming,
As the hours are stealing by,
When around thee all unheeded,
Costly gems of earth shall lie;
When the flow'rs of hope are blooming,
Ere thy joys have ceased to be,
When thy thoughts with love are woven,
Then forget, forget not me.

When thy heart is sad and lonely,
Life bereft of beauty's gleam,
And when darkly fall the shadows,
O'er thee as a troubled dream,
When life's sweetest hours shall vanish,
And its rarest joy shall flee,
When the star of hope beams dimly,
Then forget, forget not me.

Little Jake

BY COL. WILL S. HAYS.

I know a bright-faced little lad,
Whose heart is full of joy,
He is his mother's darling pet,
And papa's baby boy;
His merry voice, where'er he goes,
The sweetest echoes wake,
And all who see him fall in love
With handsome "Little Jake."

Chorus.

Oh, may his cup of joy be full,
No head of sorrow break;
May health and future smile upon
The life of "Little Jake."

He is the light and life of home,
Where'er his parents are,
The pet of all who see him on
The steamer "Guiding Star,"
And angel when he is asleep,
A darling when awake,
The pet of women, pride of men,
Is happy "Little Jake."

Oh, may he live through life's tole,
An honor to his name,
And may his footsteps lead him on
To fortune and to fame,
And when his soul shall put on wings,
Its upward flight shall take,
May angels gather at God's gate,
To welcome "Little Jake."

Lardy Dah!

Let me introduce a fellah!
lardy dah! lardy dah!
A fellah who's a swell, ah! lardy dah!
Tho' small the cash he drew, yet
The week he struggles thro' it,
For he knows the way to do it, lardy dah! lardy dah!
For he knows the way to do the "lardy dah!"

Chorus.

He wears a penny flower in his coat, lardy dah!
And a penny paper collar round his throat, lardy dah!
In his hand a penny stick,
In his tooth a penny pick,
And a penny in his pocket, lardy dah! lardy dah!
And a penny in his pocket, lardy dah!

He is something in an office, lardy dah! lardy dah!
And he quite the city toff is, lardy dah!
He cuts a swell so fine, oh!
He quite forgets to dine, oh!
For he blows in all his "Rino," lardy dah! lardy dah!
For he blows in all his "Rino," lardy dah! lardy dah!

Put Me in My Little Bed

Oh, birdie, I am tired now,
I do not care to hear you sing;
You've sung your happy songs all day,
Now put your head beneath your wing.
I'm sleepy, too, as I can be,
And sister, when my prayer is said,
I want to lay me down and rest:
So, put me in my little bed.

Chorus.

Come, sister, come, kiss me good night,
For I my evening prayer have said;
I'm tired now, and sleepy, too;
Come, put me in my little bed.

Oh, sister, what did mother say,
When she was called to heaven away?
She told me always to be good,
And never, never go astray;
I can't forget the day she died—
She placed her hand upon my head,
And whispered softly, "Keep my child—"
And then they told me she was dead.

DOCTORS WANTED TO OPERATE

Mrs. Quillon Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Saved Her from an Operation

Muskegon, Michigan.—"After doctoring for eight or nine years with different physicians without any relief at all, they said at last that medicine would not reach my case and I should have an operation. I had heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and often saw it advertised in different papers where some women had suffered just as I did and got well and strong again by taking the Vegetable Compound. I decided to see what it would do for me, and before I had finished the fourth bottle I was much better, the weakness stopped and the severe pains in my sides left me. I am now much stronger and do my own work and work in the factory besides. I am still taking the Vegetable Compound and give it all the praise."—Mrs. NELLIE QUILLON, 17 Morris St., Muskegon, Mich.

Women should heed such warning symptoms as bearing-down pains and weakness, for they indicate some female trouble, and a persistent and faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will seldom fail to help.

IN THE DAYS OF POOR RICHARD

By IRVING BACHELLER
(Copyright, 1922, by Irving Bacheller.)

Continued From Last Week

"I have been thinking too much of myself," Jack answered. "Now I am ready to lay down my life in this great cause of ours."

"Boy, I like you," said Mr. Adams. "I have arranged to have you safely conveyed to New York. There an orderly will meet and conduct you to our headquarters."

"Thank you, sir," Jack replied. Turning to Doctor Franklin, he added:

"One remark of yours to Lord Howe impressed me. You said that Nature was our friend and ally. It put me in mind of the fog that helped us out of Brooklyn and of a little aventure of mine."

Then he told the story of the spider's web.

"I repeat that all Nature is with us," said Franklin. "It was a sense of injustice in human nature that sent us across the great barrier of the sea into conditions where only the strong could survive. Here we have raised up a sturdy people with three thousand miles of water betewen them and tyranny. Armies can not cross it and succeed long in a hostile land. They are too far from home. The expense of transporting and maintaining them will bleed our enemies until they are spent. The British King is powerful, but now he has picked a quarrel with Almighty God, and it will go hard with him."

CHAPTER XVII

With the Army and in the Bush

In January, 1777, Colonel Irons writes to his father from Morristown, New Jersey, as follows:

"An army is a despotic thing. For that reason chiefly our men do not like military service. It is hard to induce them to enlist for long terms. They are released by expiration long before they have been trained and seasoned for good service. So Washington has found it difficult to fill his line with men of respectable fighting quality.

"Our great Commander lost his patience on the eve of our leaving New York. Our troops, posted at Kip's Bay on the East River to defend the landing, fled in a panic without firing a gun at the approach of Howe's army. I happened to be in a company of Light Horse with General Washington, who had gone up to survey the ground. Before his eyes two brigades of New England troops ran away, leaving us exposed to capture.

"The great Virginian was hot with indignation. He threw his hat to the ground and exclaimed:

"'Are these the kind of men with whom I am to defend America?'

"Next day our troops behaved better and succeeded in repulsing the enemy. This put new spirit in them. Putnam got his forces out of New York and well up the shore of the North River. For weeks we lay behind our trenches on Harlem Heights, building up the fighting spirit of our men and training them for hard service. The stables, cabins and sheds of Harlem were full of our sick. Smallpox had got among them. Cold weather was coming on and few were clothed to stand it. The proclamation of Admiral Lord Howe and his brother, the General, offering pardon and protection to all who remained loyal to the crown, caused some to desert us, and many timid settlers in the outlying country, with women and children to care for, were on the fence ready to jump either way. Hundreds were driven by fear toward the British.

"In danger of being shut in, we crossed King's Bridge and retreated to White Plains. How we toiled with our baggage on that journey, many of us being yoked like oxen to the wagons! Every day troops, whose terms of enlistment had expired, were leaving us. It seemed as if our whole flying camp would soon be gone. But there were many like Somomon and me who were willing to give up everything for the cause and follow our beloved Commander to hell, if necessary. There were some four thousand of us who streaked up the Hudson with him to King's Ferry, at the foot of the Highlands, to get out of the way of the British ships. There we crossed into Jersey and dodged about, capturing a thousand men at Trenton and three hundred at Princeton, defeating the British regiments who pursued us and killing many officers and men and cutting off their army from its supplies. We have seized a goodly number of cannon and valuable stores and reclaimed New Jersey and stiffened the necks of our people. It has been, I think, a turning point in the war. Our men have fought like Homeric heroes and endured great hardships in the bitter cold with worn-out shoes and inadequate clothing. A number have been frozen to death. I loaned my last extra pair of shoes to a poor fellow whose feet had been badly cut and frozen. When I tell you that coming into Morristown I saw many bloody footprints on the snow behind the army, you will understand. We are a ragamuffin band, but we have taught the British to respect us. Send all the shoes and clothing you can scare up.

"I have seen incidents which have increased my love of Washington. When we were marching through a village in good weather there was a great crowd in the street. In the midst of it was a little girl crying out because she could not see Washington. He stopped and called for her. They brought the child and he lifted her to the saddle in front of him and carried her a little way on his big white horse.

"At the first divine service here in Morristown he observed an elderly woman, a rough clad farmer's wife, standing back in the edge of the crowd. He arose and beckoned to her to come and take his seat. She did so, and he stood through the service, save when he was kneeling. Of course, many offered him their seats, but he refused to take one.

"We have been deeply impressed and inspired by the address of a young man of the name of Alexander Hamilton. He is scarcely twenty years of age, they tell me, but he has wit and eloquence and a maturity of understanding which astonished me. He is slender, a bit under middle stature and has a handsome face and courtly manners. He will be one of the tallest candles of our faith, or I am no prophet.

"Solomon has been a tower of strength in this campaign. I wish you could have seen him lead the charge against Mercer's men and bring in the British general whom he had wounded. He and I are scouting around the camp every day. Our men are billeted up and down the highways and living in small huts around headquarters."

Washington had begun to show his great and singular gifts. One of them, through which he secured rest and safety for his shattered forces, shone out there in Morristown. There were only about three thousand effective men in his army. To conceal their number he had sent them to many houses on the roads leading into the village. The British in New York numbered at least nine thousand well seasoned troops, and with good reason he feared an attack. One day a New York merchant was brought into camp by the famous scout Solomon Binkus. The merchant had been mistreated by the British. He had sold his business and crossed the river by night and come through the lines on the wagon of a farmer friend who was bringing supplies to the American army. He gave much information as to plans and positions of the British, which was known to be correct. He wished to enlist in the American army and do what he could to help it. He was put to work in the ranks. A few days later the farmer with whom he had arrived came again and, after selling his wagon load, found the ex-marchant and conferred with him in private. That evening, when the farmer had got a mile or so from camp, he was stopped and searched by Colonel Irons. A letter was found in the farmer's pocket which clearly indicated that the ex-merchant was a spy and the farmer a Tory. Irons went at once to General Washington with his report, urging that the spy be taken up and put in confinement.

The General sat thoughtfully looking into the fire, but made no answer.

"He is here to count our men and report our weakness," said the Colonel.

"The poor fellow has not found it an easy thing to do," the General answered. "I shall see that he gets help."

They went together to the house where the Adjutant General had his home and office. To this officer Washington said:

"General, you have here a report from one Weatherly, a New York merchant, who came with information from that city. Will you kindly do him the honor of asking him to dine with you here alone tomorrow evening? Question him as to the situation in New York in a friendly manner and impart to him such items of misinformation as you may care to give, but mainly look to this. Begin immediately to get signed returns from the brigadiers showing that we have an effective force here of twelve thousand men. These reports must be lying on your desk while you are conferring with Weatherly. Treat the man with good food and marked politeness and appreciation of the service he is likely to render us. Soon after you have eaten, I shall send an orderly here. He will deliver a message. You will ask the man to make himself at home while you are gone for half an hour or so. You will see that the window shades are drawn and the door closed and that no one disturbs the man while he is copying those returns, which he will be sure to do. Colonel Irons, I depend upon you to see to it that he has an opportunity to escape safely with his budget. I warn you not to let him fail. It is most important.

The next morning, Weatherly was ordered to report to Major Binkus for training in scout duty, and the morning after that he was taken out through the lines, mounted, with Colonel Irons and carefully lost in the pine bush. He was seen no more in the American camp. The spy delivered his report to the British and the little remnant of an army at Morristown was safe for the Winter. Cornwallis and Howe put such confidence in this report, that when Luce, another spy, came into their camp with a count of Washington's forces, which was substantially correct, they doubted the good faith of the man and threw him into prison.

So the great Virginian had turned a British spy into one of his most effective helpers.

Meanwhile good news had encouraged enlistment for long terms. Four regiments of horses were put in training, ten frigates were built and sent to sea and more were under construction. The whole fighting force of America was being reorganized. Moreover, in this first year the Yankee privateers had so wounded a leg of the British lion that he was roaring with rage. Three hundred and fifty ships, well laden from the West Indies, had been seized. Their cargoes were valued at a million pounds. The fighting spirit of America was encouraged also by events in France, where Franklin and Silas Deane were now at work. France had become an ally. A loan of six hundred thousand dollars had been secured in the French capital and expert officers from that country had begun to arrive to join the army of Washington.

CHAPTER XVIII

How Solomon Shifted the Skeer

In the Spring news came of a great force of British which was being organized in Canada for a descent upon New York through Lake Champlain. Frontier settlers in Tryon county were being massacred by Indians.

Generals Herkimer and Schuyler had written Washington, asking for the services of the famous scout, Solomon Binkus, in that region.

"He knows the Indian as no other man knows him and can speak his language and he also knows the bush," Schuyler had written. "If there is ony place on earth where his help is needed just now, it is here."

"Got to leave ye, my son," Solomon said to Jack one evening soon after that.

"How so?" the young man asked.

"Goin' hum to fight Injuns. The Great Father has ordered it. I'll like it better. Gittin' lazy here. Summer's comin' an' I'm a born bush man. I'm kind o' oneasy—like a deer in a dooryard. I ain't had to run fer my life since we got here. My hoofs are complainin'. I ain't shot a gun in a month."

A look of sorrow spread over the face of Solomon.

"I'm tired of this place," said Jack. "The British are scared of us and we're scared of the British. There's nothing going on. I'd love to go back to the big bush with you."

"I'll tell the Great Father that you're a born bush man. Mebbe he'll let you go. They'll need us both. Rum, Injuns an' the devil have j'ined hands. The Long House will be the center o' hell an' its line fences 'll take in the hull big bush."

That day Jack's name was included in the order.

"I am sorry that it is not yet possible to pay you or any of the men who have served me so faithfully," said Washington. "If you need money I shall be glad to lend you a sum to help you through this journey."

"I ain't fightin' fer pay," Solomon answered: "I'll hoe, an' dig, an' cook, an' guide fer money. But I won't fight no more fer money—partly 'cause I don't need it—partly 'cause I'm fightin' fer myself. I got a little left in my britches pocket, but if I hadn't, my ol' Maria wouldn't let me go hungry."

In April the two friends set out afoot for the lower end of the Highlands. On the river they hired a Dutch farmer to take them on to Albany in his sloop. After two delightful days at home, General Schuyler suggested that they could do a great service by traversing the wilderness to the valley of the great river of the north, as far as possible toward Swegachic, and reporting their observations to Crown Point or Fort Edward, if there seemed to be occasion for it, and if not, they were to proceed to General Herkimer's camp at Oriskany and give him what help they could in protecting the settlers in the west.

"You would need to take all your wit and courage with you," the General warned them. "The Indians are in bad temper. They have taken to roasting their prisoners at the stake and eating their flesh. This is a hazardous undertaking. Therefore, I give you suggestion and not an order."

"I'll go 'lone," said Solomon. "If I get et up it needn't break nobody's heart. Let Jack go to one of the forts."

"No, I'd rather go into the bush with you," said Jack. "We're both needed there. If necessary we could separate and carry our warning in two directions. We'll take a couple of the new double-barreled rifles and four pistols. If we had to, I think we could fight a hole through any trouble we are likely to have."

So it was decided that they should go together on this scouting trip into the north bush. Solomon had long before that invented what he called "a lightnin' thrower" for close fighting with Indians, to be used if one were hard pressed and outnumbered and likely to have their scalps taken. This odd contrivance he had never had occasion to use. It was a thin, round shell of cast iron with a tube, a flint and plunger. The shell was of about the size of a large apple. It was to be filled with missiles and gunpowder. The plunger, with its spring, was set vertically above the tube. In throwing the contrivance one released its spring by the pressure of his thumb. The hammer fell and the spark it made ignited a fuse leading down to the gunpowder. Its owner had to throw it from behind a tree or have a share in the peril it was sure to create.

While Jack was at home with his people Solomon spent a week in the foundry and forge and, before they set out on their journey, had three of these unique weapons, all loaded and packed in water-proof wrappings.

About the middle of May they proceeded in a light bark canoe to Fort Edward and carried it across country to Lake George and made their way with paddles to Ticonderoga. There they learned that scouts were operating only on and near Lake Champlain. The interior of Tryon county was said to be dangerous ground. Mohawks, Cagnawagas, Senecas, Algonquins and Hurons were thick in the bush and all on the warpath. They were torturing and eating every white man that fell in their hands, save those with a Tory mark on them.

"We're skeered o' the bush," said an elderly bearded soldier, who was sitting on a log. "A man who goes into the wilderness needs to be a good friend o' God."

"But Schuyler thinks a force of British may land somewhere along the big river and come down through the bush, building a road as they advance," said Jack.

"A thousand men could make a tol'able waggin road to Fort Edward in a month," Solomon declared. "That's mebbe the reason the Injuns are out in the bush eatin' Yankees. They're tryin' fer to skeer us an' keep us erway. By the hide and horns o' the devil! We've got to know what's goin' on out thar. You fellers are a-settin' eround these 'ere forts as if ye had nothin' to do but chaw beefsteak an' wipe yer rifles on' pick yer teeth. Why don't ye go out thar in the bush and do a little skeerin' yerselves? Ye're like a lot o' ol' women settin' by the fire an' tellin' ghos' stories."

"We got 'nuff to do considerin' the pay we git," said a sergeant.

"Hell an' Tophet! What do ye want o' pay?" Solomon answered. "Ain't ye willin' to fight fer yer own liberty without bein' paid fer it? Ye been kicked an' robbed an' spit on, an' dragged eround by the heels, an' ye don't want to fight 'less somebody pays ye. What a dam' corn fiddle o' a man ye mus' be!"

Solomon was putting fresh provisions in his pack as he talked.

"All the Injuns o' Kinady an' the great grass lands may be snookin' down through the bush. We're bound fer t' know what's a-goin' on out thar. We're liable to be skeered, but also an' likewise we'll do some skeerin' 'fore we give up—you hear to me."

Jack and Solomon set out in the bush that afternoon and before night fell were upon the mountain slants north of the Glassy Water, as Lake George was often called those days. But for Solomon's caution an evil fate had perhaps come to them before their first sleep on the journey. The new leaves were just out, but not quite full. The little maples and beeches flung their sprays of vivid green foliage above the darker shades of the witch hopple into the soft-lighted air of the great house of the wood and filled it with a pleasant odor. A mile or so back, Solomon had left the trail and cautioned Jack to keep close and step softly. Soon the old scout stopped and listened and put his ear to the ground. He rose and beckoned to Jack and the two turned aside and made their way stealthily up the slant of a ledge. In the edge of a little thicket on a mossy rock shelf they sat down. Solomon looked serious. There were deep furrows in the skin above his brow.

When he was excited in the bush he had the habit of swallowing and the process made a small, creaky sound in his throat. This Jack observed then and at other times. Solomon was peering down through the bushes toward the west, now and then moving his head a little. Jack looked in the same direction an' presently saw a move in the bushes below, but nothing more. After a few minutes Solomon turned and whispered:

"Four Injun braves jist went by. Mebbe they're scoutin' fer a big band—mebbe not. If so, the crowd is up the trail. If they're comin' by, it'll be 'fore dark. We'll stop in this 'ere tavern. They's a cave on t'other side o' the ledge as big as a small house."

They watched until the sun had set. Then Solomon led Jack to the cave, in which their packs were deposited.

From the cave's entrance they looked upon the undulating green roof of the forest dipping down into a deep valley, cut by the smooth surface of a broad river with mirrowed shores, and lifting to the summit of a distant mountain range. Its blue peaks rose into the glow of the sunset.

"Yonder is the great stairway of Heaven," Jack exclaimed.

"I've put up in this 'ere ol' tavern many a night," said Solomon. "Do ye see its sign?"

He pointed to a great dead pine that stood a little below it, towering with stark, outreaching limbs more than a hundred and fifty feet into the air.

"I call it The Dead Pine Tavern," Solomon remarked.

"On the road to Paradise," said Jack.

"Wisht we could have a nice hot supper, but 'twon't do to build no fire. Nothin' but cold vittles! I'll go down with the pot to a spring an' git some water. You dig fer our supper in that pack o' mine an' spread it out here. I'm hungry."

They ate their dried meat moistened with spring water, picked some balsam boughs and covered a corner of the mossy floor with them. When the rock chamber was filled with their fragrance, Jack said:

"If my dream comes true and Margaret and I are married, I shall bring her here. I want her to see The Dead Pine Tavern and its outlook."

"Ayes, sir, when ye're married safe," Solomon answered. "We'll come up here fust Summer an' fish, an' hunt, an' I'll run the tavern an' do the cooking' an' sweep the floor an' make the beds!"

"I'm a little discouraged," said Jack. "This war may last for years."

"Keep up on high ground er ye'll git mired down," Solomon answered. "An't nuther on ye very old yit, an' fust ye know these troubles 'ill be over an' done."

Jack awoke at daylight and found that he was alone. Solomon returned in half an hour or so.

"Been scoutin' up the trail," he said. "Didn't see a thing but an ol' gnaw bucket. We'll jest eat a bite an' pint off to the nor'west an' keep watch o' this 'ere trail. They's Injuns over thar on the slants. We got to know how they look an' 'bout how many head they is."

They went on, keeping well away from the trail.

"We'll have to watch it with our ears," said Solomon in a whisper.

His ear was often on the ground that morning and twice he left Jack to "snook" out to the trail and look for tracks. Solomon could imitate the call of the swamp robin, and when they were separated in the bush, he gave it so that his friend could locate him. At midday they sat down in deep shade by the side of a brook and ate their luncheon.

"This 'ere is Peppermint Brook," said Solomon. "It's 'nother one o' my taverns."

"Our food isn't going to last long at the rate we are eating it," Jack remarked. "If we can't shoot a gun what are we going to do when it's all gone?"

"Don't worry," Solomon answered. "Ye're in my kentry now an' there's a better tavern up in the high trail."

They fared along, favored by good weather, and spent that night on the shore of a little pond not more than fifty paces off the old blazed thoroughfare. Next day, about "half-way from dawn to dark," as Solomon was wont, now and then, to speak of the noon hour, they came suddenly upon fresh "sign." It was where the big north trail from the upper waters of the Mohawk joined the one near which they had been traveling. When they were approaching the point Solomon had left Jack in a thicket and cautiously crept out to the "junchin." There was half an hour of silence before the old scout came back in sight and beckoned to Jack. His face had never looked more serious. The young man approached him. Solomon swallowed—a part of the effort to restrain his emotions.

"Want to show ye suthin'," he whispered.

The two went cautiously toward the trail. When they reached it the old scout led the way to soft ground near a brook. Then he pointed down at the mud. There were many footprints, newly made, and among them the print of that wooden peg with an iron ring around its bottom, which they had seen twice before, and which was associated with the blackest memories they knew. For some time Solomon studied the surface of the trail in silence.

"More'n twenty Injuns, two captives, a pair of hosses, a cow an' the devil," he whispered to Jack. "Been a raid down to the Mohawk Valley. The cow an' the hosses are loaded with plunder. I've noticed that when the Injuns go out to rob an' kill folks ye find, 'mong their tracks, the print o' that 'ere iron ring. I seen it twice in the Ohio kentry. Here is the heart o' the devil on' his fire-water. Red Snout has got to be started on a new trail. His ol' peg leg is goin' down to the gate o' hell tonight."

Solomon's face had darkened with anger. There were deep furrows across his brow.

Standing before Jack about three feet away, he drew out his ramrod and tossed it to the young man, who caught it a little above the middle. Jack knew the meaning of this. They were to put their hands upon the ramrod, one above the other. The last hand it would hold was to do the killing. It was Solomon's.

"Thank God!" he whispered, as his brightened.

He seemed to be taking careful aim with his right eye.

"It's my job," said he. "I wouldn't 'a' let ye do it if ye'd drawed the chanst. It's my job—proper. They ain't an hour ahead. Mebbe—it's jest possible—he may go to sleep tonight 'fore I do, an' I wouldn't be supprised. They'll build their fire at the Caverns on Rock Crick an' roast a captive. We'll cross the bush an' come up on t'other side an' see what's goin' on."

They crossed a high ridge, with Solomon tossing his feet in that long, loose stride of his, and went down the slope into a broad valley. The sun sank low and the immeasurable green roofed house of the wild was dim and dusk when the old scout halted. Ahead in the distance they had heard voices and the neighing of a horse.

"My son," said Solomon as he pointed with his finger, "do you see the brow o' the hill yonder whar the black thickets be?"

Jack nodded.

"If ye hear to me ye'll stay this side. This 'ere business is kind o' neevarious. I'm a-goin' clus up. If I come back ye'll hear the call o' the bush owl. If I don't come 'fore mornin' ye j'int fer hum an' the good God go with ye."

"I shall go as far as you go," Jack answered.

Solomon spoke sternly. The genial tone of good comradeship had left him.

"Ye kin go, but ye ain't obleedged," said he. "Bear in mind, boy. To-night I'm the Cap'n. Do as I tell ye—exact."

He took the lightning hurlers out of the packs and unwrapped them and tried the springs above the hammers. Earlier in the day he had looked to the priming. Solomon gave one to Jack and put the other two in his pockets. Each examined his pistols and adjusted them in his belt. They started for the low lying ridge above the little valley of Rock Creek. It was now quite dark and looking down through the thickets of hemlock they could see the firelight of the Indians and hear the wash of the creek water. Suddenly a wild whooping among the red men, savage as the howl of wolves on the trail of a wounded bison, ran beyond them, far out into the forest, and sent its echoes traveling from hilltop to mountai side. Then came a sound which no man may hear whatout getting, as Solomon was wont to say, "a scar on his soul which he will carry beyond the last cape." It was the death cry of a captive. Solomon had heard it before. He knew what it meant. The fire was taking hold and the smoke had begun to smother him. Those cries were like the stabbing of a knife and the recollection of them like blood-stains.

They hurried down the slant, brushing through the thicket, the sound of their approach being covered by the appalling cries of the victim and the demon-like tumult of the drunken braves. The two scouts were racked with soul pain as they went on so that they could scarcely hold their peace and keep their feet from running. A new sense of the capacity for evil in the heart of man entered the mind of Jack. They had come close to the frightful scene, when suddenly a deep silence fell upon it. Thank God, the victim had gone beyond the reach of pain. Something had happened in his passing—perhaps the savages had thought it a sign from Heaven. For a moment their clamor had ceased. The two scouts could plainly see the poor man behind a red veil of flame. Suddenly the white leader of the raiders approached the pyre, limping on his wooden stump, with a stick in his hand, and prodded the face of the victim. It was his last act. Solomon was taking aim. His rifle spoke. Red Snout tumbled forward into the fire. Then what a scurry among the Indians! They vanished and so suddenly that Jack wondered where they had gone. Solomon stood reloading the rifle barrel he had just emptied. Then he said:

"Come on an' do as I do."

Solomon ran until they had come near. Then he jumped from tree to tree, stopping at each long enough to survey the ground beyond it. This was what he called "swapping cover." From behind a tree near the fire he shouted in the Indian tongue.

"Red men, you have made the Great Spirit angry. He has sent the Son of the Thunder to slay you with his lightning."

No truer words had ever left the lips of man. His hand rose and swung back of his shoulder and shot forward. The round missile sailed through the firelight and beyond it and sank into black shadows in the great cavern at Rocky Creek—a famous camping place in the old time. Then a flash of white light and a roar that shook the hills! A blast of gravel and dust and debris shot upward and pelted down upon the earth. Bits of rock and wood and an Indian's arm and foot fell in the firelight. A number of dusky figures scurried out of the mouth of the cavern and ran for their lives shouting prayers to Manitou as they disappeared in the darkness. Solomon pulled the embers from around the feet of the victim.

"Now, by the good God A'mighty, 'pears to me we got the skeer shifted so the red man'll be the rabbit fer a while an' I wouldn't wonder," said Solomon, as he stood looking down at the scene. "He ain't a-goin' to like the look o' a pale face—not overly much. Them Injuns that got erway 'll never stop runnin' till they've reached the middle o' next week."

He seized the foot of Red Snout and pulled his head out of the fire.

"You ol' hellion!" Solomon exclaimed. "You dog o' the devil! Tumbled into hell whar ye b'long at last, didn't ye? Jack, you take that luther bucket an' bring some water out o' the creek an' put out this fire. The ring on this 'ere ol' wooden leg is wurth a hundred pounds."

Solomon took the hatchet from his belt and hacked off the end of Red Snout's wooden leg and put it in his coat pocket, saying:

"From now on a white man can walk in the bush without gittin' his bones picked. Injuns is goin' to be skeered o' us—a few an' I wouldn't be supprised."

When Jack came back with the water, Solomon poured it on the embers and looked at the swollen form which still seemed to be straining at the green withes of moose wood.

"Nothin' kin be done fer him," said the old scout. "He's gone erway. I tell ye, Jack, it g'in my soul a sweat to hear him dyin'."

A moment of silence full of the sorrow of the two men followed. Solomon broke it by saying:

"That 'ere black pill o' mine went right down into the stummick o' the hill an' give it quite a puke—you hear to me."

They went to the cavern's mouth and looked in.

"They's an awful mess in thar. I don't keer to see it," said Solomon.

Near them they discovered a warrior who had crawled out of that death chamber in the rocks. He had been stunned and wounded about the shoulders. They helped him to his feet and led him away. He was trembling with fear. Solomon found a pine torch, still burning, near where the fire had been. By its light they dressed his wounds—the old scout having with him always a small surgeon's outfit.

"Whar is t' other captive?" he asked in the Indian tongue.

"About a mile down the trail. It's a woman and a boy," said the warrior.

"Take us whar they be," Solomon commanded.

The three started slowly down the trail, the warriors leading them.

"Son of the Thunder, throw no more lightning and I will kiss your mighty hand and do as you tell me," said the Indian, as they set out.

It was now dark. Jack saw, through the opening in the forest roof above the trail, Orion and the Pleiades looking down at them, as beautiful as ever, and now he could hear the brook singing merrily.

"I could have chided the stars and the brook while the Indian and I were waiting for Solomon to bring the packs," he write in his diary.

CHAPTER XIX

The Voice of a Woman Sobbing

Over the ridge and more than a mile away was a wet, wild meadow. They found the cow and horses feeding on its edge near the trail. The moon, clouded since dark, had come out in the clear mid-heavens and thrown its light into the high windows of the forest above the ancient thoroughfare of the Indian. The red guide of the two scouts gave a call which was quickly answered. A few rods farther on, they saw a pair of old Indians sitting in blankets near a thicket of black timber. They could hear the voice of a woman sobbing near where they stood.

"Womern, don't be skeered o' us—we're friends—we're goin' to take ye hum," said Solomon.

The woman came out of the thicket with a little lad of four asleep in her arms.

"Where do ye live?" Solomon asked.

"Far south on the shore o' the Mohawk," she answered in a voice trembling with emotion.

"What's yer name?"

"I'm Bill Scott's wife," she answered.

"Cat's blood and gunpowder!" Solomon exclaimed. "I'm Sol Binkus."

To Be Continued

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

THE Fall and Winter fashoin magazine is ready for distribution. It points the way in styles for the coming months and contains illustrated articles on stitches, trimmings and difficult points in home dressmaking. Send for the book at once. It is 10 cents a copy. Below are a few of the new styles appropriate for Autumn wear. Try them.

No. 1837 — Good-Looking — The woman of slender proportions and the woman of more mature build can wear this good-looking blouse which surplices to the left side with much satisfaction. Of a striped silk shirting, it would exploit an air of the tailor-made, while if you used a soft plain or printed crepe, it would be quite dressy enough for the afternoon tea or theater. The blouse pattern, No. 1837, can be had in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. For the 36-inch size you will need 2⅜ yards of material 36 inches wide with ⅞ yard 27-inch contrasting.

No. 1834—The Little Fellow—The boy of 2, 4, 6 and 8 years is most likely to be interested in this truly masculine suit, which boasts a little pair of straight pants that button over a sailor waist. Of gingham, seersucker or kindergarten cloth, this little suit would give excellent service and keep its fresh appearance for a long time. In the 4-year size, 1¾ yards of 36-inch material for the blouse and 1 yard of 27-inch material for the trousers are needed.

No. 1854—School Costume—No better school costume could be selected than a middy and little pleated skirt like the one shown in this illustration. Of white duck or madras, it would be good-looking, and for colder days to come, a sensible selection would be serge. The pattern cuts in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size requires 2⅝ yards 36-inch material with ⅛ yard 18-inch contrasting.

No. 1851—For Early Fall—Particularly adaptable for street wear is this charming model which surplices to one side in coat effect. And since the cloth frock is going to be THE costume this Fall, you would choose wisely if you selected a fine serge, twill or repcloth for this model. Of course, silk crepes and satins are also excellent choices. The dress pattern, No. 1951, is cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. For the 36-inch size 3⅝ yards of 40-inch material is required.

No. 1845—Blouse—A blouse such as this, patterns for which cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure, is certain to appeal to many, for it is extremely good-looking and very simple to make. For the 36-inch size, 1¾ yards of material 36 inches wide is all that is required.

No. 1833—Slender Silhouette—Designed for you, of slight, medium or plump figure, is this becoming style. patterns for which cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. It would be lovely of a single material, too, or of a combination of two materials, as shown in the sketch above. For the 36-inch size, 2¼ yards of material 36 inches wide with 1⅝ yards of 32-inch contrasting is necessary.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

MUTT AND JEFF— **Jeff Gets "Luck" From a Mule's Kick** By "BUD" FISHER

WHAT YOU GONNA DO WITH THE HAMMER, JEFF?
WELL, NOW THAT I'M ONE OF DEMPSEY'S SPARRING PARTNERS I'M GONNA HAVE SOME FUN WITH HIM!
I'M GONNA PRY A SHOE OFF THE MULE IN THE BARN AND PUT IT IN MY GLOVE. IT'S OLD STUFF BUT I FEEL PLAYFUL!
?
MAYBE I'D BETTER WARN HIM TO LET THAT MULE ALONE!
WELL, DID YOU GET ONE OF HIS SHOES? TEE HEE
I AIN'T SURE BUT I THINK SO!
?
GULP!
?
YES! SEE IT?
335

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SAYS COOLIDGE IS NOT SPENDER

G. O. P. Treasurer Recalls That President Rides in an "Upper."

...man who holds the strings ...P money bags, President ...would be an ideal candi... ...the party to run in 1924, ...his easy on his expense ...

...W. Upham, of Chicago, ...the National Repub... ...recently cited this ...the qualifications which ...President popular, with ...days when Calvin Cool... ...an industrious servant ...

...knew a man who'd go ...like a couple of campaign ...and send in so small an ...ount as Cal," said Up... ...didn't know what it was ...account.

...Vice-President he re... ...travel in a Pullman draw... ...upper or lower is good ...me," he would say.' He ...politician in that re...

...the Republican party ...liquidating the deficit ...three million dollars it ...during the "Harding ...and the joke of it is, Mr. ...would have been elected if ...spent $98."

...Roosevelt, Jr., is mak... ...some day, "If he is ...ditous and does not try ...soon," will be president, ...predicted. He also an... ...had learned definitely ...Lasker, former chair... ...United States shipping ...consented to manage ...nson's campaign for the ...

...Francisco, which Upham said ...a powerful bid" for the ...won't have a chance ...President Coolidge expressed ...desire to have the session held ...sooner than at Chicago."

...predicted that President Cool... ...would be nominated in 1924 to ...himself if he has a chance ...time to demonstrate his ...and if he chooses to be a ...After him Mr. Upham ...the most formidable can... ...would be Senator Robert M. ...of Wisconsin, "who will ...the convention with Wis... ...Minnesota, Michigan, the ...and part of Iowa solidly ...Senator Hiram Johnson of ...who also has a strong fol... ...and ex-Governor Frank ...of Illinois, who occupies ...unenviably the position of "Dark ...to the G. O. P.

...President Coolidge, if he ...the nomination, will be in the ...role of dark horse be... ...he will go into the convention ...the reigning head of his party, ...Mr. Upham declared.

...As for the Democratic nomina... ...I have data from members of ...Democratic national committee, ...Samuel Ralston of Indiana al... ...has been picked to run."

LINCOLN COURSE IN UNIVERSITY

Instructor to Clear Much of Controversy Over Famed President.

...prove what he says is ...false ...some of the cur... ...beliefs and conclusions as ...expressed in much of the liter... ...on Abraham Lincoln Dr. ...L. Dodge of the department of ...English, University of Illinois, this ...year will conduct a course in Lin... ...letters and speeches. Dr. Dodge is regarded as one of the ...foremost living authorities on Lin...

...expect to show by documentary ...evidence that Lincoln's famous Get... ...burg speech was not scratched on ...the back of an envelope while he ...was riding to that famous battle... ...field but was one of his most care... ...prepared speeches and one on ...which he worked about 10 days," ...Dodge said in announcing the ...course.

...The first speech' supposed to ...have been delivered at Bloomington, ...Ill., was not lost at all, as it was de... ...livered the next day at Galena, Ill. ...Contemporary newspapers described ...in detail the meetings at which Lin... ...coln spoke but it was not then the ...custom of reporters to attempt to ...quote the speeches and thus it was ...natural that no record of his re... ...marks are found.

...Even Washington's home paper ...called him 'an old fool' for signing ...the United States constitution one ...Springfield newspaper ridiculed Lin... ...coln's Gettysburg address, referring ...to his gestures 'as those of a ...clown.'

...The point is brought out by Dr. ...Dodge to indicate that much of the ...ridicule with which Lincoln is re... ...garded today was absent while he ...was President, and added that "criti... ...cism of President Wilson was very ...mild compared with that which Lin... ...coln met."

Re-Writes Bible in Vernacular

Dr. Edgar J. Goodspeed of Chicago has rewritten the New Testament in modern vernacular, casting aside out-of-date language used in the St. James version and doing away with the complicated writing of the early scholars. In this version characters speak like everyday moderns. Women buy pounds of things with dollars and cents, and grain comes in bushel baskets. Children start life by being born instead of being "begat." The work has created much comment.

EUROPE NEEDS MORE WORK, LESS TALK, IS WOMAN'S VIEW

"What Europe needs to have peace is a kindlier, more Christ-like spirit among its people," according to Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis of Chicago, wife of the former United States senator from Illinois.

"Europe would accomplish more toward the settlement of its problems if it would talk less and work more," in the opinion of Mrs. Jacob Bauer, also of Chicago, who is one of the most successful business women in the United States.

Both Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Bauer are spending the Summer in Europe. Primarily they are there to derive pleasure from a season in the Old World, but both are interested keenly in efforts being made to restore peace and end the political and industrial chaos that has prevailed since the war and which now threatens another crisis in European affairs. They have lost no opportunity to gain first hand information upon existing conditions.

"It is shocking to see the jealousies and the flaming hatreds that still prevail among the nations of Europe," said Mrs. Lewis. "It is these jealousies and hatreds that are keeping alive the spirit of war and preventing a settlement of the pressing problems of the world.

Selfishness Kills Ideals.

"It is surprising to note the degree of retrogression from the nigh ideals that were uppermost during the war. Selfish national interests seem to have crowded out all ideas of mutual co-operation to bring about a return to international sanity.

"I cannot help feeling that all of Europe's problems are soluble if the leaders and the people of the several nations would manifest a greater desire for compromise. I think the real solution lies in a more general application of the principles of Christianity to international affairs. The Ten Commandments would seem to me to be the best basis for international diplomacy."

Mrs. Bauer, being a practical business woman, is a firm believer in the gospel of hard work as the best remedy for the world's troubles.

More Action Needed.

"The trouble is that folks spend too much time in talking and not enough in doing. Ideas are necessary, and it is all right to talk about them, but unless they are executed they have no value. The problems that Europe faces are certainly capable of solution if those, who are trying to settle them will get down to business and look at things in a reasonable light.

"I'm an optimist and firmly believe that ultimately a solution will be found, and everything will come out all right. But steps should be taken immediately to put an end to disturbed international conditions. Just talking about it and exchanging notes will not do it."

IRELAND, ABYSSINIA SEEKING ADMISSION TO NATION'S LEAGUE

At the meeting of the assembly of the league two more states sought to add their names to the roll of 52 nations already belonging to the international representative assembly, Ireland and Abyssinia. The Irish Free State has for some time been conducting the necessary negotiations with the secretariat of the league, and the question of her admission now is ready to be considered by the representative assembly.

Mr. McWhite, who represents Ireland at Geneva, said in a recent interview that "with the admission of Ireland to the league her status as an independent state in the family of nations is attained. Ireland does not wish to maintain the position of isolation granted her by virtue of her geographical situation, but is anxious to take her part in the solution of European problems." The admission of the Free State will meet with no opposition in the assembly.

Ireland furnishes the first example of a nation which has made a constitutional provision for membership in the league and guarantee of responsibilities which a state takes upon itself when admitted. A recent act of the Irish parliament gave to the executive power of the government the right to take any steps necessary to attain Irish membership in the league and to indorse on behalf of the government any agreements required by the league. The act is an assertion by a new government of its independent international status, beneath which is the consciousness of independence from Great Britain likewise emphasized by membership in the league. The supposition of league critics in the United States that the admission of Ireland means only a "seventh vote for Great Britain" is distinctly lacking in imagination.

One of the greatest motives inspiring the Irish petition for admission into the league lies in her desire to enter into closer commercial relationships with the members of the league. The government is at present faced with grave economic difficulties which can only be dispelled by greater commercial prosperity. The Free State is an agricultural state and has great possibilities for an export trade to Europe. By entering the league the government hopes to foster closer relations with the European countries and remind European countries that Ireland is no longer an obscure island dominated by a neighboring state and possessing nothing to offer in the world markets.

It is more than probable that the Free State will bring a problem with her when she comes into the league. The border troubles between the north and the south of Ireland are not yet settled and a commission is at present studying the problem.

A second state filing its petition for membership in the league with the secretary general is the empire of Abyssinia, or the kingdom of Ethiopia in Northern Africa. Abyssinia is composed of a group of small kingdoms under local princes, all of whom are under the sovereignty to the king of Abyssinia—or, as he is called, "The King of Kings." Abyssinia is the only modern sovereign state where a system of slavery legally exists, and it is very probable that conditions of entrance into the league may be based on abolition of slavery.

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WEEK IN BASEBALL

The main event of last week in the big leagues was the Pittsburgh threat to move up to second place in the National league over the Cincinnati Reds. The Pirates won five games out of seven, but dropped a ...game Sunday and went back to third place, when the Reds beat them 5 to 3. They made 74 hits and 36 runs to their opponents' 20 runs. The Giants split the week even, winning three and losing three, as did Brooklyn, Boston and Philadelphia. Cincinnati was the heavy loser, dropping six out of eight games.

In the American league the Yankees kept well to the fore, winning five out of seven, while Cleveland ...slightly, taking four out of five. The Senators made the best showing, winning five out of six.

The most runs in both leagues were made by Detroit, 48, and also the most hits, 82. The team scored against most heavily was the Reds, whose opponents took 46 counters. The error record went to the St. Louis Nationals, with 14.

Home-Run Crown Unsettled.

After going into a tie for the third time this season in their race for home runs, Cy Williams of the Philadelphia Nationals, Sunday night was one homer ahead of Babe Ruth of the New York Americans, despite the fact that Ruth smacked out another four-bagger Sunday. A week ago Williams had the same lead, but on Wednesday Ruth tied the count when he cracked out his thirty-third home run. Williams made circuit clouts on both Friday and Saturday. At the end of Sunday's games Williams had 35 homers and Ruth 34. Ken Williams of the St. Louis Americans still retained third place in the home run fight in the two leagues with 27, while Fournier of the Brooklyn Nationals came fourth with 20.

Many Girls in Ohio Again Made Minors

Attorney General Crabbe has held that Ohio girls do not reach their majority until they are 21. Through the opinion many girls who have been of age two years find themselves thrust back into the minor classification.

The opinion is based on passage by the last general assembly of a law raising the age of majority of women from 18 to 21. The law made no provision exempting girls who had reached 18 prior to June 18, when the law became effective.

Chicago May Operate Schools 12 Months

Faced with lack of schoolroom facilities for thousands of the 565,000 school children enrolled last week in Chicago's public and parochial schools, school authorities are considering putting the schools of the city on a 12-month plan.

Lengthening of the school day, starting at 8 A. M. and continuing until 4:45 P. M., with students alternating in the time of classes, is the present plan for lessening the congestion.

GIANT AIRCRAFT MARKS ADVANCE

Sky Dreadnought Found Above Standard of German Type.

The navy dirigible ZR-1, largest aircraft of its kind in the world, rests in its hangar a supreme accomplishment.

The anxious concern for months of those in charge of its construction was relieved in a 55-minute test flight Sept. 4, when the craft soared above the heads of 2,000 spectators.

Every cylinder of the giant balloon's many engines, every ounce of lifting power, every member of the staff of men and officers in charge of the launching, functioned perfectly. The great ship rose majestically, it swung slowly around the field. The engines were at no time operated at more than half speed. The vessel traveled at a rate of 30 miles an hour. Dusk had fallen when the ship nosed toward the earth. Batteries of searchlights silvered the enormous envelope and supplied a path of light to guide the pilot to safe anchorage.

The ZR-1 is a flying laboratory, in the construction and out of the operation of which, says Commander J. S. Hunsaker, chief of naval design in the bureau of aeronautics, will develop not only a new element in marine defense, but an entirely new industry and a new phase of commercial aviation.

Entrance to the interior of the ZR-1 may be had only through ports above the power cars or through two hatches amidships.

The duralumium ladder from the control car into the bow has a windshield forward, with canvas sides laced to a point aft. The ladder from the five other stations are entirely unprotected and up and down these the naval mechanics clamber as the ship is speeding along at 60 to 80 miles an hour thousands of feet in the air.

The bone and sinews of the airship are duralumium and steel wire. In the production of the duralimium the navy met a great problem, the metal being an alloy compounded only by the Germans.

The intestines of 1,400,000 cattle were purchased by a large tire and rubber company before 900,000 of them proved satisfactory for manufacture into the fabric of the airship.

Six engines, developing 357 horsepower each, superior naval officials say, to the engines used in the giant Zeppelins of the Germans, drive the ZR-1 with more than 2,100 horsepower as compared with the 1,800 originally planned.

FEMALE MINER MAY LOSE JOB

India Promotes Campaign to Ban Women From Underground Labor.

The question of the advisability of prohibiting the employment of women in mines has again been taken up by the government of India.

At present about one-third of the mine workers in India are females. Since 1842 women have been excluded from mines in England; in 1901 an attempt was made to prohibit them from Indian mines. This effort failed on account of violent opposition on the part of employers.

Expression was given to the fear that if steps were taken to prevent women relatives of men workers from going below the latter would themselves refuse to work in mines.

The department of industries and labor of the central government has sent a letter to each of the provincial governments, asking for advice with regard to possible legislation against the employment of women in mines.

"Since 1901," says this letter, "mining conditions have undergone a considerable change. Indian mining is no longer in its infancy; the mines are deeper, and the risk of danger is accentuated. There is a steadily increasing body of public opinion which strongly deprecates the continued employment of women in mines."

Opposition to this proposed reform has already been started by the British press in India. It is argued that conditions of employment in Indian mines are fundamentally different from those in Western countries, and that Indian mine labor works in family gangs, women assisting their relatives and helping to swell their earnings.

Son Is "Carrying On"

De Valera's son, ...

Now that Eamonn de Valera, self-styled "president of the Irish Republic," is held by the Free State authorities, his son is carrying on in his place and is shown here reading a message from his father to a Republican meeting in O'Connell street in Dublin.

The Latest Markets

Attention of the followers of securities markets during the week ended last Friday, as well as that of the rest of the business and financial world centered in the Japanese disaster. Appeals for relief met prompt response. Deeds of mercy attended to, the rest of the week was spent in an endeavor in the various markets to discount results which will follow such unprecedented destruction of capital.

Firmness or strength characterized practically all markets. Petroleum and its derivatives again proved exceptions.

Prospects of a more real shortage of cotton this year than ever before brought added strength to that market. For the third successive year, it appears world consumption of American cotton will exceed production. This year the excess consumption over production, if only the average amount of cotton is consumed, will be from one to two million bales, according to the government estimate of 10,788,000 bales in the 1923 crop.

A ffrmer tendency in the copper market created better sentiment among holders of copper shares, while shorts in the grain market found little encouragement by the decided strength shown.

Conditions in the crude oil industry still appeared uncertain enough to cause that group of stocks on the New York Stock exchange to show more weakness than any other prominent group. Sources predicting the turning point for the better in the industry continued to exercise their means of expression, but warnings against over-confidence in ability of oil securities to advance materially came from conservative quarters, the latter basing their judgment on the approach of the end of the touring season and the probable piling up of gasoline stocks during the Fall months with production still at inordinately high levels.

During the week the average price of rails and industrials told little, unless it was that a resting period was in order, the more so temporarily because of the Pacific holocaust. With respect to price movements, the week was not unlike the second preceding week, which, like the present week, followed a period of marked advances and witnessed the process of digesting offerings resulting from the higher quotations. If this process in the present case has been completed, other things being equal, a further upward swing may be expected.

Grain

Toledo—Wheat, cash, $1.06. Corn, cash, 95c. Oats, cash, 43c. Barley cash, 66c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 76c. Clover seed, cash, $12.75; October, $13.00; December, $13.50. Alsike, cash, $10.55; October, $10.65; December, $10.65. Timothy, cash, old, $3.55; October, $3.65.

Chicago — Wheat, September $1.21½; December, $1.06⅜; May, $1.11⅝. Corn, September, 85⅝c; December, 68⅜c; May, 69⅛c. Oats, September, 37⅝c; December, 39⅝c; May, 42½c. Rye, September, 70⅛c; December, 72⅜c; May, 76⅝c.

Produce

Butter — Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 49c; solid pack, 48c; nut margarine, 24@24½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 28½@29c; Michigan, 28@29c; York state, 32c; Longhorn, 30@31c.

Eggs—Candled, 35c; selects, 40c.

Bacon — Fat, 13c; lean, 25c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 20c; 9 to 10 lbs., 19c; 11 to 12 lbs., 16c; 13 to 15 lbs., 14c. Hams—22½c; Lard—13c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 19@21c; geese, 13@15c; turkeys, 30@35c; hens, 24@26c; light hens, 18@20c; Leghorn broilers, 22@23c; broilers, 26@28c; stags, 13@15c.

Hides—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bull, 4c; green calf, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 9½c; kip, 8c; No. 2, kip, 7½c; cured hides, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 7c; horse hides, $3.00.

Cleveland — Butter, extra in tub lots, 49@51c; extra firsts, 48@50c; firsts, 47@49c; stadard, 48@50c; prints, 1c a pound higher; packing stock, 32@35c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 37c; extra firsts 35c; Ohio firsts, 33c; western firsts, 32c. Oleomargarine — Prices to retailers: Nut, 20c; hig hgrade, made of animal oil, 25@25½c; lower grades, 16@17c. Cheese—Old York state, 28@29c; brick, 28½@29c; fancy Swiss, 41@42c; limburger, 28@30c. Poultry — Heavy fowls, 28c; light fowls, 21@22c; cocks, 16@17c; broilers, 27@30c; light, 24@25c; white ducks, 26c; colored and lightweight ducks, 22@23c. Sweet potatoes—Virginia, $2.00@3.80 a barrel; Delaware, $1.25@1.35 a hamper. Potatoes—New Jersey and Kentucky cobblers, $4.25 a 150-pound sack; Minnesota Early Ohios, $2.80 a 150-pound sack; Idaho Kurals, $2.25@2.50 a 110-pound sack; Ohio, $2.75@2.90 a 150-pound sack for field run; Colorado Cobblers, $3.15@3.25 a 110-pound sack; Long Island, $4.50 a 150-pound sack.

Chicago — Butter, higher; creamery extras, 45½c; standards, 44¼c; extra firsts, 42½@44½c; firsts, 40@41½c; seconds, 38@39c. Eggs—Higher; receipts, 16,449 cases; firsts, 30@31½c; ordinary firsts, 26@28c; storage pack firsts, 33c. Potatoes—About steady; receipts, 125 cars; total U. S. shipments, 599; Minnesota sacked and bulk sand land Ohios, partly graded, $1.25@1.40 cwt.; few, $1.45 cwt.; poorly graded, $1.00@1.15 cwt.; Minnesota sacked round whites U. S. No. 1, $1.90 cwt.; Wisconsin sacked and bulk round whites U. S. No. 1, $2.00@2.25 cwt.; mostly around $2.10 cwt.; Idaho sacked round whites, $2.10@2.25 cwt.; Nebraska sacked early Ohios No. 1, $1.50 cwt. Poultry, alive, lower; fowls, 14½@24c; Springs, 23½@24c; roosters, 14c.

Live Stock

Chicago — (U. S. Department of Agriculture)—Hogs — Receipts, 40,000; mostly 10c to 25c higher; bulk good and choice 150 to 240-pound averages, $9.10@9.35; top, $9.40; desirable 250 to 325-pound butchers, mostly $8.60@9.00; packing sows, $7.40@7.60; good strong weight pigs, $7.75@8.00. Cattle — Receipts, 27,000; about one-third receipts western grassers; native steers run largely medium to good; early trading on better grades about steady; undertone weak on others; western grassers opening 15c to 25c lower; well conditioned westerns to killers, $8.75; others, $6.75@7.75 to killers and feeder buyers; yearlings showing high finish comparatively scarce and in fairly active demand; long fed steers relatively scarce; some held at $13.00; bulk early sales fed medium, $10.00@11.25; few lots heavies, $11.50; some bid $12.75; she stock and vealers, about steady; bulls steady to strong; stockers and feeders active; strong to 25c higher; feeder dealers bidding upward to $8.75 on qualified westerns; bulk canners and cutters, $2.60@3.00, bulk desirable heavy bologna bulls, $4.50@4.65; lighter sausage bulls, $2.00@4.25; bulk yealers, $11.00@11.50; outsiders upward to $12.50. Sheep—Receipts, 22,000; active, killing lambs arousd 25c higher; feeding lambs and sheep strong; most western fat lambs, $13.50; bulk natives, $12.75@13.00; some held higher; culls mostly $9.25@9.75; few, $10.00; medium to good yearling wethers, averaging around 100 pounds, $10.50; medium and handyweight fat ewes, $6.50@6.50; feeding lambs, 8c; averaging around 67 pounds, $13.50; aged breeding ewes, $7.00; two doubles good feeding wethers, $7.50.

Cleveland—Cattle—Receipts, 500; extremely slow and dull; choice dry fed yearlings, $9.25@10.25; fair to good, $7.50@8.25; choice handyweight butcher steers, $7.50@8.50; fair to good, $6.50@7.50; choice heavy dry fed steers, $8.50@9.50; fair to good heavy and plain steers, $7.50@8.50; common and light butcher steers, $5.50@6.00; choice heifers, $7.00@8.00; fair to good heifers, $5.00@6.00; choice cows, $2.75@4.50; common cows, canners and cutters, $2.00@3.50; choice handyweight bulls, $5.00 @ 6.00; choice heavy bulls, $5.00@5.50; common and bologna bulls, $3.50@4.50. Calves — Receipts, 450; active to steady; good to choice veal calves, $13.00@14.50; fair to good, $6.00@10.00. Sheep and lambs — Receipts, 1,500; slow, 25c lower; choice ewes and wether lambs, $13.00@13.50; fair to good, $11.00@12.50; common and culls, $8.00@10.00; good to choice heavy sheep, $6.00@7.50; good to choice heavy ewes, $4.50@5.50; common and culls, $2.50@3.30. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; 25c lower; steady; Yorkers, mixed, $9.75; heavies, mediums, $9.25; pigs and lights, $8.50; roughs, $6.50; stags, $5.25.

Indianapolis — Hogs — Receipts, 4,500; 10@25c higher; heavies, $9.10@9.40 lightweights, $9.40@9.55 top, $9.60; pigs, $7.00@9.00. Cattle—Receipts, 800; steady; quality poor; steers, $7.25&10.50; beef cows, $4.50@7.00; heifers, $6.00@9.50. Calves—Receipts, 500; higher; veals, $9.00@13.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 400; steady; sheep, $4.00 @ 6.00; lambs, $8.00@12.50.

Pittsburgh — Cattle — Receipts, 2,300; lower; steers, $10.00@10.50; heifers, $7.00@7.75; cows, $5.50@6.50. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; higher; heavies, $9.25@9.50; heavy yorkers, $9.90@10.00; light yorkers, $9.00@9.25; pigs, $8.50@9.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,500; higher; top sheep, $8.25; top lambs, $14.00. Calves—Receipts, 1,000; steady; top, $13.50.

East Buffalo — Cattle — Receipts 3,200; market slow and generally steady; butchers, $7.50@9.25; shipping steers, $10.00@12.50; yearlings, $10.00@12.50; heifers, $6.00@8.25; cows (fair to choice), $3.50@6.50; bulls, $3.00 @ 5.50; stockers and feeders, $5.00@6.50; fresh cows and springers very active and strong, $15@120 per head. Calves — Receipts, 1,650; market active, 50c higher, $4.00@13.50. Hogs — Receipts, 1,800; market active; pigs, 50c higher; others steady to 25c higher; heavy, $9.50@9.75; mixed, $10.00 @ 10.10; yorkers, $10.00@10.15; light, $10.00; pigs, $10.00, roughs, $6.50@7.00; stags, $4.00@$5.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 700; market active; lambs 25c higher; lambs, $6.00@14.00; others unchanged.

WHEAT AND OATS GROWN AT LOSS

Corn Crop Profitable in 1922; Condition in 1923 Better.

Reports compiled by department of agriculture from 4,000 farmers in all parts of the country show an average production cost in 1922 for wheat of $1.23 a bushel, for corn 66 cents and for oats 53 cents. Against these figures, the average sale price realized on the crop was $1.11 a bushel for wheat, 73 cents for corn, and 48 cents for oats.

"The cost figures," the department said in announcing the compilation "include charges for the labor of the operator and his family and for use of the land. Where the price received for the product was less than cost, either the farmer did not receive going wages for his time or he did not receive for the use of his land an amount equal to the cash rental value reported."

The department added that it felt the figures "closely approximate the average production costs incurred by farmers throughout the country during the period covered."

Better agriculture conditions prevail this season than last, outside of the wheat belt, says the monthly agricultural review of the department of agriculture.

Improvement is shown both in position as to debts and the outlook for Fall income in the East, South, the corn belt, the range country and the Pacific coast, the review says. It adds, however, that the wheat situation "is an acute symptom of the general and persistent mal-adjustment between the returns for labor of country workers and those of urban workers."

Although 48,500,000 hogs went to slaughter during the last fiscal year, about 4,250,000 more than in any previous year, prices made a seasonable advance. Storage stocks of dairy products and eggs are reported slightly above the five-year average.

The index of purchasing power of a unit of farm products in terms of other commodities for July is placed at 72, compared with 71 in June and with 69 a year ago.

Allied Vets Endorse Occupation of Ruhr

The delegates of war veterans' associations representing seven allied countries at their fourth annual congress in Brussels adopted a resolution endorsing the occupation of the Ruhr as the legal means to obtain reparations under the Versailles treaty.

The American, Czecho, French, Rumanian, Belgian and Jugo-Slavian delegations approved the resolution unreservedly. The British after a short discussion introduced an amendment regarding the effects of the occupation dealing with unemployment in the United Kingdom and it also was approved.

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Girls Played Ball and Used Lipstick in Ancient Days 1,500 Years B. C.

The mysteries of one of the mightiest civilizations of old, buried in oblivion through the ages, are now revealed for the first time by the Harvard University - Museum of Fine Arts Egyptian expedition. It opens to the eyes of the historian a hitherto closed chapter of ancient history. And it fills a gap of 1,000 years about which chroniclers and archaeologists until now speculated and theorized in vain. Experts declared the find as "infinitely transcending" in historical value the discovery of the tomb of King Tutankhamen by the late Lord Carnarvon.

Vases of polished metal, mirrors of gold and silver, jewelry with the most exquisite embossing and even eyebrow pencils and cosmetic philters were among the rarities dug out of the tomb of King Aspalta in what was once Ethiopia down the lower regions of the valley of the Nile. The king's coffin, its mummy long since dissipated to the four winds, stand just outside the walls of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The whole weighs nearly 17 tons and may never enter the museum because of lack of space and the danger of placing this great burden on any of the floors.

One of the amusing features of the discovery is the manner in which it positively, experts say, confounds what historians, even some ancient historians, have always believed about Ethiopia. The unearthed relics prove, they say, beyond a cavil of a doubt, that the ancient ruling Ethiopian race was not a black race; that in fact they were Libyans (whose skin was like the modern Arabs), that they ruled all of Libya and its probably 3,000,000 of inhabitants, and that they once conquered Egypt and annexed it as a province. They became fabulously wealthy, and thrived on trade and barter, and became in the eyes of other peoples of that time a country of "dreams and fairy tales and romance."

History Is Revealed.

Ashton Sanborn of the Egyptian department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, a scholar and an authority and for a time one of the directors of the excavations in the Sudan where the discoveries were made, supported the view of others that the whole recent activity of similar expeditions brought forth no records of such immeasurable value. Already, from more than 78 giant cases, Mr. Sanborn has removed for exhibition in the museum some of the more curious relics of the collection. These throw a totally new light on the history of those times.

There is a ring, a gold band exactly like the old-fashioned wedding ring, which even the keenest skeptics among Egyptologists have admitted was worn by Tholthmes III during his lifetime 1,500 years before Christ was born. Details found together with the ring, incriptions and other evidence, are, Sanborn thinks, incontrovertible proof of its authenticity. And Tholthmes III, as all Bible students know, is mentioned several times in the Old Testament. King Aspalta ruled much later—570 to 550 B. C.—but during his time and during the reign of his mighty predecessors, Libya was a land of caravan roads winding through the vast desert reaches to the rich gold mines of Abyssinia. And they went, too, to the markets of Central Africa for precious stones and ivory, for leopard skins, for ebony and for ostrich feathers.

Maids Tossed Baseballs.

Episodes during the process of the excavations are in some measure as startling almost as the treasures unearthed. The venture was started in 1905 and has been continued steadily and industriously since then under the personal direction of Dr. George A. Reisner of Harvard university, who is also the Curator of the Egyptian department of the museum. Some of the really startling features of their discoveries never reached the light of general publicity because of what was described as "the retiring attitude of the scholarly men," who are doing the work.

Weird were the customs of the people of Libya in the light of present day civilization. They played baseball but to them it was an effeminate game to be indulged in only by the women. One of the features of the sport was for one girl to get on the back of another in a standing posture and throw the ball from that position. Cosmetics, however, were used freely by men as well as women. There is every reason to believe from the effects found in the tomb of King Aspalta that it was his custom to lean back on his couch and be quite gaudily painted up for a state occasion. The last adornment was an artificial beard which was held in place under the chin by a strap that locked over the head.

Slave Painted King's Brow.

The museum is now in possession of two long, slender eyebrow pencils of pure silver, which at that time was a rarer metal than gold. A slave dipped this into an exquisite carved oval vase of fine metal and painted the eyebrows of the potentate. The potentate during the operation held in his hand a mirror, not unlike the more costly hand mirrors to be found in any boudoir today. Except, however, that instead of glass his majesty was obliged to look into a surface of polished silver or gold for his reflection. The handles of two of these mirrors bore the carved figures of the deity and a feminine figure.

That epoch was not without its seekers after publicity. The unearthed proofs show that Tholthmes III, who reigned 1,500 years before Christ was a veritable "publicity hound." This was given as a possible reason for the fact that he succeeded somehow in getting himself mentioned several times in the Bible.

His press agent was obliged to combine the genius of a brick mason, an artist and a literateur. On a huge boulder, which Egyptologists call a "stele," Thotmes III's publicity man, carved out in very flowery language some of the achievements of His Majesty.

Boasts of Revenge.

Mr. Sanborn declares that this is regarded one of the greatest historical documents uncovered. It was discovered in the shrine of the God Amen and impressively informed the people of his conquering expeditions into Asia. He boasts at one point that he compelled some 300 defeated chieftains to hold a conference with him in which they swore they would never again make war upon him. Then he concludes: "I sent them home riding on donkeys, for I had taken their horses." This was a great humiliation, much as if the ex-kaiser had been obliged to ride to Doorn in exile on a mule. In further lines he boasts that he cut down the fruit trees of his enemies and filled their wells with blood.

Telegrams in Religion Approved in Turkey

Religious conservatives in Turkey are much excited because the minister of religious affairs has ordered and the religious court has approved the sending of a telegram to fix feast dates. Conservative newspapers oppose the methods as "too progressive," a view which has many supporters.

The trouble began recently when a national religious feast day was observed. Customs provide that the feast open when someone sees the new moon. But different Turkish cities saw the new moon at different times this year. So there was a succession of services which should have been simultaneous.

The Angora government decided to offset this by putting all power in the hands of the religious minister, who, on being properly convinced someone had seen the moon, could send out a general telegram. Older churches appealed the order but the religious court upheld it.

Hibernians Denounce Klan

The Ancient Order of Hibernians of Montana in convention adopted resolutions placing the convention on record as against a world court, denouncing the Ku Klux Klan and expressing confidence that the people of Ireland would settle their own affairs satisfactorily.

"Hearing Restored in Twenty Four Hours"

Amazing Results Secured in One Day by Use of Virex, Formerly Known As Rattle Snake Oil.

Deafness and Catarrh need not be dreaded any longer since the discovery of a widely known physician. Now it is possible for some of the most obstinate cases of deafness to be relieved in a day's time by the application of a prescription formerly known as Rattle Snake Oil. This treatment is meeting with wide success all over the country.

Mr. D. Dey, a Nebraska resident, 67 years old, says, "I have used the treatment for only two weeks and my hearing is restored perfectly. The relief was almost instantaneous and now the head noises have disappeared. My catarrh, a case of many years standing, is improving wonderfully."

This compound, which is known as Virex, is easily used at home and seems to work almost like magic in its rapidity, on people of all ages.

So confident are we that Virex will cure you, that we offer to send a large $2 bottle for only $1 on 10 days' free trial. If the results are not satisfactory, it costs you nothing.

Send no money — just your name and address to the Dale Laboratories, 130 Gray Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and the treatment will be mailed at once. Use it according to the simple directions. If at the end of 10 days your hearing is not relieved, your catarrh and asthma showing wonderful improvement, just send it back and your money will be refunded without question. This offer is fully guaranteed so write today and give this wonderful compound a trial. —Advertisement

FLIERS PROVE MARKSMANSHIP

Drop Bombs on Worn Craft From Altitude of 10,000 Feet.

Important conclusions on problems of national defense were expected to result from the study begun by army and navy experts of the sinking of the obsolete battleships Virginia and New Jersey by army airmen off Cape Hatteras.

That big strides have been made in marksmanship and equipment since the sinking of the surrendered German warship two years ago appears to have been demonstrated at once to the satisfaction of those who observed the bombing spectacle recently, which marked the beginning of the scrapping of American war craft required under the naval limitation treaty.

Army air officers, who observed the operation from the Transport St. Mihiel, were reported to have regarded it as demonstrating the possibility of concentrating air forces at any point along the coast to ward off an enemy attack. The marksmanship demonstrated in bombing from the extreme altitude of 10,000 feet, the second important element in the test, also was said to have been gratifying to the army observers, who included Assistant Secretary of War Davis, General Pershing and other officers.

Sunk in 30 Minutes.

It required just 30 minutes for the sinking of the Virginia, eight planes flying at an altitude of 3,000 feet accounting for her with 13 1,100-pound bombs.

The New Jersey proved more difficult of destruction, however. After two attacks on the New Jersey, which left her still afloat but leaking, the assault on the Virginia began at 11:54 A. M. The fourth bomb released struck the hull at the after turret and converted her superstructures into a tangled mass of steel. Both cage masts, three smokestacks and the heavy boat davits were demolished and part of the armor plate was torn from the after turret.

Before that, two bombs had been put over board close alongside and the ship began to list. Other bombs fell close to the starboard side and apparently ripped open the ship's hull as she went down to starboard, rapidly turned bottom side up at 12:20 P. M., and disappeared bow up four minutes later.

Few Direct Hits.

The New Jersey, anchored half a mile away from Diamond Shoals light ship, still was afloat, but was lying badly to port as a result of the dropping of 600 and 2,000-pound bombs close beside her hull. Few direct hits were scored on her and her superstructure was only slightly damaged.

LETTER PICTURES DAY OF HORROR

Mexican Bandit Chieftain Accused of Slaying Mothers, Babes.

The shooting and burning alive of 200 prisoners by the late bandit leader Francisco Villa in Chihuahua after the battle of San Andres de la Sierra on Sept. 6,1913, is related in a letter.

The 200 were about equally divided between wounded and uninjured, the story states, and many of them, still alive after falling before the fire of the execution squads, were thrown screaming on the pyre of oil-soaked timber.

Among the victims were several women camp followers, with their children, who had dared to scream curses at Villa for sacrificing their men.

The story of this survivor of General Felix Terraza's forces is equaled by other anecdotes of the fate meted out to Villistas captured by the federals, one of which narrates how more than a score of bandits were bound and thrown into a dry well, there to perish miserably of suffocation after debris had been tumbled down the well to silence their cries.

How Mothers Friend *aids Expectant Mothers* at Child-birth

THERE are thousands of expectant mothers who undergo much useless suffering for months before, as well as at the moment when delivery occurs. These months of suffering, with nerves and vital organs weakened, leave their effect upon the child. An eminent physician found the way to stop much of this unnecessary suffering—the same easy way which thousands of mothers have used for three generations.

Mrs. Walter S. Hadley, Bridgeport, Ind., says: "Before my little boy came I was so paralyzed in my hips and limbs I could hardly walk, and some days after a little extra exertion I couldn't walk a step. I felt it coming on this time; in fact, I could hardly get up when I sat down, but now, after using one bottle of Mother's Friend, I am so much better. I feel that I almost owe my life to Mother's Friend."

Mrs. C. J. Hartman, Scranton, Pa., says: "With my first two children I had a doctor and a nurse, and then they had to use instruments, but with my last two children I used Mother's Friend and had only a nurse; we had no time to get a doctor, because I wasn't very sick—only about ten or fifteen minutes."

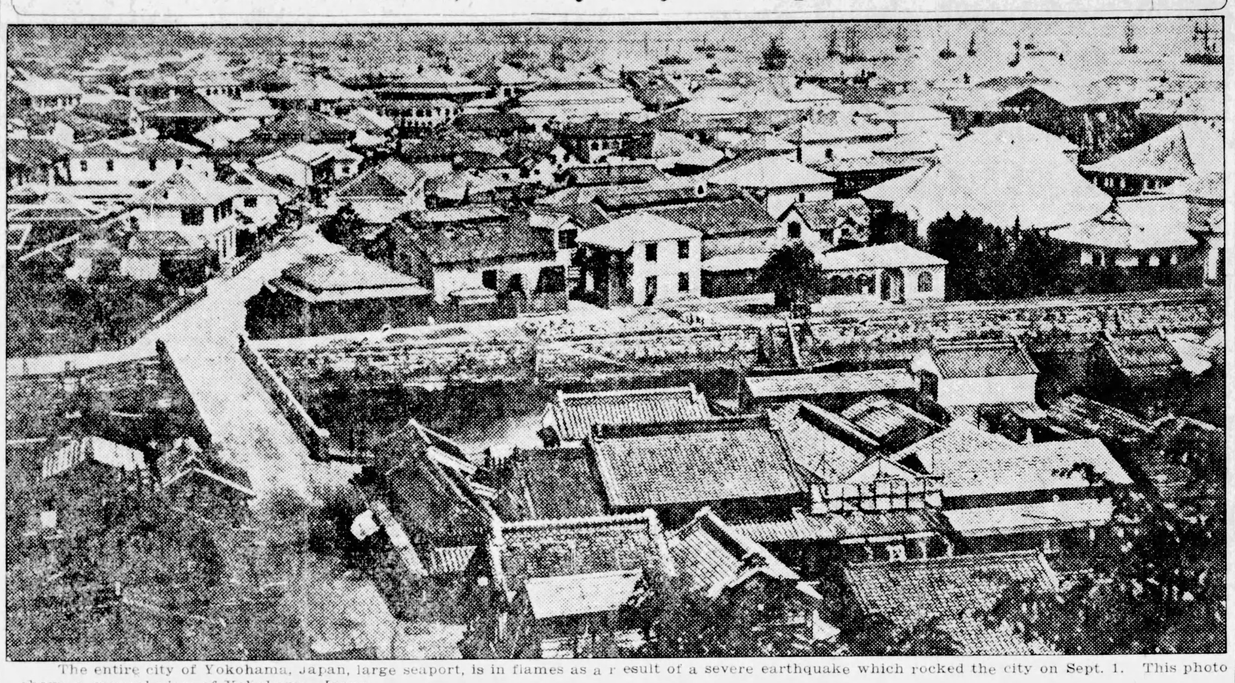
"Mother's Friend" is applied externally to the abdomen, back and hips. It penetrates remarkably, permitting the easier relaxation and distension of muscles, nerves, tissues and ligaments, and their constant easier readjustment during expectancy and at child-birth. Have no more fear or dread, mother! Start using "Mother's Friend" now—the sooner the better.

"Mother's Friend" contains no narcotics or harmful drugs. It is safe. For three generations "Mother's Friend" has relieved expectant mothers of much useless suffering. Mother! you must avoid mere greases and useless substitutes. Begin using "Mother's Friend" today. It is sold at drug stores—everywhere.

FREE BOOKLET ON MOTHERHOOD

Don't let false modesty keep you from this duty to yourself, to your child and to your home. By all means, you should have our valuable illustrated book, sent free. Send for your copy now to Bradfield Regulator Co., BA-71, Atlanta, Ga. Get "Mother's Friend" from your druggist today.

View of Yokohama, Destroyed by Earthquake and Flames



The entire city of Yokohama, Japan, large seaport, is in flames as a r esult of a severe earthquake which rocked the city on Sept. 1. This photo shows a general view of Yokohama, Japan.

U. S. IS ADVISED TO TAKE A HAND

G. O. P. Treasurer Thinks France Is Crushing Germany's Purse.

American intervention with a firm hand to break the deadlock between France and Germany on the question of reparations was advocated by Fred W. Upham, treasurer of the Republican national committee, upon his return home after a tour of Europe this Summer. He will go to Washington at the invitation of the President to report on the situation in the Old World.

Mr. Upham said he would recommend to President Coolidge that he ask congress for authority to name a commission of American business men to determine reparations Germany is able to pay.

Without asking permission of France, the United States, in Mr. Upham's opinion, should inquire into Germany's ability to pay and then France should be informed that the figure arrived at should be accepted at once. Failure of France to accept the commission's findings should be followed by a demand upon France to pay at once the debt she owes the United States, Mr. Upham's plan outlines.

"The United States is the only nation in the world that is in a position to demand that Europe put its house in order," Mr. Upham said.

"While every right thinking person believes that, under the rules of the wargame, Germany, having lost, should make proper reparations, it is stupid to seek to impose conditions on the vanquished nation that would result in ruin, not only for Germany, but for the countries in Europe that are looking to Germany for reparations.

"France today, instead of paying its debt to this country, is employing that credit to make of herself what she told us in her hour of need Germany was trying to do, to the destruction of our very civilization."

University Purchase by Klan Is Dropped

Valparaiso university will continue to operate, regardless of the fact that negotiations whereby the Ku Klux Klan was to have taken over the institution, have been dropped, it was announced by Dr. H. M. Evans, president of the school.

The school was recently reported in financial difficulty, and negotiations were opened with the klan organization to assume control. An initial payment to bind the deal was to have been made by the Klan A telegram from Milton Elrod, editor of the Fiery Cross, Klan publication, said organization had found it impossible to take over the university, because of technicalities in the charter and deeds to the school property.

DOCTOR SAYS CORFU CAPTURE WAS MARKED BY WANTON KILLING

Casualties in the Italian bombardment of Corfu, prior to occupation, totaled 53. it was disclosed in Athens by Dr. William Kennedy, chairman of the League of Nations commission assisting deported women and children. He was a witness of the cannonade and later wrote two official reports, one for the League of Nations at Geneva, the other for the British foreign office.

Questioned whether the Italians knew of the presence of refugees at Corfu, Dr. Kennedy replied:

"The Italian chief of naval staff was informed of the presence of 6,000 refugees and orphans in the Corfu fort. Nevertheless the Italians wantonly bombarded. I personally witnessed the disembowelling of a small boy whose stomach was ripped open as though by an operating surgeon's knife."

Dr. Kennedy exhibited a large fragment of a high explosive shell—evidently a five-inch naval shell.

Shrapnel Was Used.

"Italian officers admitted to the British vice-consul that they also used shrapnel," Dr. Kennedy continued. "I myself saw 16 dead. The chief medical officer reports that to date 20 have died and 33 are in the hospital, making a total casualty list of 53.

"This act by the Italian government far exceeds in viciousness the crime of Janina which was murder committeed by savage bandits.

"The crime of Corfu was official murder by a civilized nation. Airplanes flew low over the streets driving the population into panic. It was as if the officers were enjoying some kind of malicious sport. I consider the manner in which Corfu was occupied as inhuman."

The Greek government has received a report from Colonel Botzaris, Greek delegate on the Albanian boundary commission. It says that on Aug. 24 General Tellini, the murdered Italian member, informed the Greek and Albanian delegations in Janina, that they should meet him on Aug. 27 for a reconnaissance along the border near Kankavia. Botzaris left Janina at 7 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 27 in a small motor car of American make.

Car Breaks Down.

On the road the car broke down. General Tellini, riding in a high powered limousine, drove up and stopped his car. The chauffeur offered to help the Greek chauffeur but the latter refused.

At 8:30 Botzaris was able to continue. After proceeding for some distance he was amazed to find the Italian's automobile lying at a turn of the roadway in a thick patch of woods with all windows smashed. The body of the car showed the marks of a dozen or more bullets.

About 30 yards away lay the body of General Tellini with his brains blown out. The four other members of the murdered party were nearer the automobile. All had been shot in the head at close range.

Botzaris said he saw branches of some trees moving and two shepherds came out. They first denied hearing any shots but later admitted they had met some people who told them that at party of men had been murdered on the highway.

The shepherds were seized by gendarmes and placed in jail in Janina. They refused to give out any further information.

Wore Albanian Costume.

Greek officials say they have information that shots were fired by persons wearing the peasant costume of Albanians, but they do not charge that the assassins really were of Albanian nationality.

After the killings Botzaris telephoned to all the frontier posts ordering detachments of military police to pursue the murderers.

The Albanian boundary delegates ordered the Janina police to arrest all persons coming from the scene of the crime.

JAPANESE ATTRIBUTE QUAKES TO MONSTER FISH, PROFESSOR SAYS

Dr. H. H. Gowen, professor of Oriental history and languages and institutions in the University of Washington, says many Japanese attribute earthquakes to the writhings of a "Jishin Uwo," or earthquakes fish, a sea monster living underground with its head in the north, where rumblings are comparatively rare, and its tail between Kyoto and Tokio, where the tremblors center.

The written annals of Japan began in 645 A. D., related Dr. Gowen, and tradition tells of two earthquakes prior to that time, in 416 A. D. and one, particularly destructive, in 599 A. D. In the period covered by writing, he listed the following important disasters:

1185, a great earthquake in Kyoto, attributed to the defeat and slaughter of the Taira clan. The surface of the earth was quivering for weeks.

1293, great earthquake, 23,000 killed in Kamakura alone.

1596, two quakes, Aug. 30 and Sept. 4, across the main island. Osaka castle badly damaged. Kyoto very badly damaged. Temples and houses throughout the city fell in a moment. Seven hundred women of the imperial court were killed.

1664, earthquake shook Japan for an entire month. They were attributed to lack of virtue on the part of the emperor, whose abdication was forced.

1703, great earthquake, followed in 1707 by the eruption of Fujiean (Fujiyama). Yeddo castle almost destroyed and 37,000 lives lost in Yeddo. A tidal wave swept away 100,000 people in three districts.

1804, earth quake and tidal wave destroyed Shimoda. The Russian freighter "Diana" lost.

1855, Tokio wrecked by earthquake and fire, 104,000 people perished.

1891, Earthquake over considerable part of main island, especially severe in the neighborhood of Yipi.

1893, earthquake and eruption in Kyushi, Kagoshima, almost buried in ashes.

Isostasy, Little Brother of Gravity, Is Blamed for Earthquake in Japan

A new earth force — isostasy — caused the Japanese catastrophe, says Dr. Chester A. Reeves, acting director of the geological department of the American Museum of Natural History, and one of America's foremost authorities on earthquakes and their causes.

"It is a comparatively recent discovery and one not yet fully understood by geologists," he said. "When they have completed their examinations of that force, the term designating it probably will become as familiar to school children as gravity.

"If gravity is truly the greatest of earth forces, isostasy is its smaller, but tremendously powerful, brother. And isostasy receives help from gravity whenever it needs it."

At the rate isostasy is working, Japan may not find relief from earthquakes for thousands, perhaps millions of years, Dr. Reeves believes.

Earth tremors may continue in Japan for several days, but after that a bad quake may not be expected for 30 years, Dr. Reeves added.

The explosion at Owakidini may be a sympathetic volcanic development precipitated by the earthquake, he said.

"Volcanoes are not so closely related to earthquakes as we believed some years ago," he said, "but the connection remains in a minor degree. It is quite probable the Owakidini explosion is the eruption of a volcano that had long been dead and which was provoked by the disturbance of Sept. 1.

Radio Fans of U. S. "Guests" at Wedding

Thousands of guests thronged Music Hall and the Cincinnati Fall Festival grounds when Miss Theo. Ortery and Vincent Decamp were married on the stage of the auditorium, the ceremony being broadcast countrywide by radio.

As in the first radio wedding, last week, the officiating clergyman asked the listening world to join in wishing blessings on the couple who stood before him and in this time of world disaster to bear with him in prayer for peace and happiness.

Serum Is Preventive of Disease in Cows

Aroused by reports that hemorrhagic septicemia, commonly known as "mad itch," has killed seven cows in one section of Georgia, cattle owners are instigating means to prevent spread of the disease.

It is said cows inoculated with a serum in the same manner that hogs are treated as a preventive of cholera are immune a year. This treatment is said to cost 50 to 75 cents.

RUSSIA'S TRADE HELD WORTHLESS

America to Lose Nothing, Says Business Man After Study.

American business firms need not be afraid England or any European country is gaining a foothold in Russian trade that will prove a barrier to American commercial aspirations, said Irving T. Bush, president of the Bush Terminal Co. and president of the Chamber of Commerce of New York in London, just prior to his departure for this country, where he recently arrived.

The reason is there is no trade in Russia worth going after, Bush said.

"Germany, which has accorded Russia full recognition in the hope of gaining an inside track on Russian trade, and Great Britain, which has entered into a trade pact with Russia, have sold their birthright for a mess of pottage. What Russia wants is political recognition and she is willing to make any sort of a bargain for that. She has no trade worth bothering about to give in exchange for it, however, and countries that have extended any form of recognition in the hope of benefiting commercially will find they have bought a pig in a poke."

Trade Pact Worthless.

The time is not ripe for recognition of Russia by the United States or for any trade pact between the two countries, Bush believes. His convictions are the result of more than two months spent in Russia, during which he had unusual opportunities for talking with Russian leaders and investigating conditions.

"The United States should not recognize Russia," he said, "unless the property she took from American citizens is restored and her just debts acknowledged. No one questions the right of Russia to do anything she likes with her own property or the possessions of her own citizens. But when she takes the property of other nations that is robbery.

Tells Plan to Hughes.

"I am certain the Russian government would agree to return or make compensation for all seized property and would pay Russian debts in return for recognition. It would be a poor bargain for the United States, however, to enter into a deal of this sort, Russia must restore property and fund her debts first; then recognition will be possible."

Bush said he believed it was possible to devise a plan which would "make it a little easier for Russia to prepare herself for recognition" and that he had made suggestions along that line to Secretary Hughes. He declined to reveal the nature of his suggestions.

He said industries of Russia are slowly improving, but there are only two or three that really are showing their heads above water. Most of them, he said, are being run at heavy loss.

COOLIDGE ASKS FOR DRY UNITY

Tells Commissioner Haynes to Bulid Forces Into Friendly Groups.

Prohibition enforcement problems were discussed at a lengthy conference between President Coolidge and Prohibition Commissioner Haynes. Their conversation dealt particularly, it was said, with the proposed conference of state governors on prohibition.

President Coolidge is said to be satisfied with the progress made thus far in enforcing prohibition and with the operation of the present enforcement machinery, but he is desirous of effecting closer co-operation between the federal and state enforcement officers. The President hopes that at the forthcoming conference steps to this end with be taken.

Commissioner Haynes after his conference with the President, said that concrete proposals would be made at the governors' conference by federal officials in an effort to bring about close co-operation between them and state officers.

Among the proposals probably will be one for the calling of conferences in the states of local officials to discuss plans for more effective prohibition enforcement and meetings of church members and civic organizations whose aid in promoting law observances will be sought.

There is no immediate prospect of a change in the prohibition enforcement organization or of an extension of agencies, Mr. Haynes said.

BRITISH BANKS AID IN TRADE

Five Big Institutions Give Assistance in Getting Foreign Business.

To study the foreign trade of the world inevitably means to study the trade of Great Britain and that, as inevitably, means to study the affairs of the great British banking institutions.

Banks in England mean something different from banks in the United States. In this country the banking business is a highly competitive pursuit, carried on along competitive lines. Any five persons can start a national bank, under the national banking laws, provided they can put up the prescribed minimum of $25,000 capital and provided the comptroller of the currency thinks that the city or town in which it is proposed to start the bank has not too many such institutions already. Such an option on his part is the rare exception. It is easier to start a state chartered bank and less money is required.

The result is that there are more than 30,000 banks in the United States. Great Britain presents a sharp contrast. Compared to the 30,000 American banks, Great Britain has nearer 30. In fact there are but five banks which dominate the British banking field, doing practically all the business. They operate a large number of branches. The head offices are in London.

These banks have branches in all the industrial cities of Great Britain and even in smaller towns. In this way they bring their facilities to every section, so that the parson at Gretna Green, through his local branch bank, has equal banking facilities with the industrial capitalist in London or Manchester. The head office is, theoretically, the whole, and each branch is, theoretically the whole. The same banking solidity stands back of transactions of the smallest branch.

The Big Five Banks.

The big five banks of Great Britain are Barclay's bank, the London Joint City and Midland bank, Lloyd's bank, the National Provincial and Union bank and the Westminster bank. Each of these have been built through amalgamation of numerous smaller institutions. Each is larger than any American bank.

Nearly every one of the big five has deposits of $1,000,000,000. These mighty centralized banking institutions are a big factor in British trade. In addition to the domestic branches they maintain branches in foreign countries. They make a specialty of serving needs of importers and exporters. They assist these traders in collecting their bills and in paving the way for orders for merchandise. They gather credit information on prospective customers and, by financing purchases, increase the volume of sales of British goods abroad.

The men at the head of these institutions are great figures in Great Britain. Barclay's bank is the biggest bank in the world. F. C. Goodenough, its chairman, has a tremendous influence on national policies, particularly in relation to trade and laws affecting trade.

The London Joint City and Midland bank is the second bank. The Right Hon. Reginald McKenna is chairman. He is a member of the cabinet and for a quarter century has taken a prominent part in British imperial politics.

While from an operating point of view these banks are extremely conservative they also are awake to new opportunities and chances for new business. For instance, the London Joint City and Midland bank has established branches on trans-Atlantic liners for accommodation of and to get business of travelers to and from America. They call these their Atlantic offices. They are on the Aquitania, Berengaria and Mauretania. They carry on a regular banking business, where deposits are accepted, checks cashed and loans negotiated. As each branch is, in effect, the representative of the whole system, a man, if his credit be good, can borrow $10,000,000 or $100,000,000 in mid-ocean at one of the offices of this bank aboard ship as readily as he could borrow it in London.

Barclay's bank has 1,700 branches in England and Wales. It is affiliated with the British Linen bank of Edinburgh and with the Union bank of Manchester, as well as with the Anglo-Egyptian bank.

In similar fashion others of the big five extend over the world. There is scarcely a seaport or an inland town of importance which doesn't have a branch, an affiliation or a correspondent of one of the big five in London.

The bureau of foreign and domestic commerce recently has made a study of the service these banks perform in extending British trade and reports they are important aids. Their long-standing arrangements with banks on the continent and their own well-developed experience has put them in a position to help obtain trade for Great Britain, finance it and keep it.

Bolt Cures Paralysis

Paralyzed for 30 years and unable to walk as the result of an injury, Mrs. Elizabeth Russell recovered the use of her limbs during a terrific storm in Walden, Eng. A bolt of lightning struck the wall of the room in which she was sitting and she sprang from her bed in terror. She fell to the floor after a few steps, but after a few days she was able to walk as well as before she was hurt.

HARDING WILL MADE PUBLIC

Orders Simple Marker for His Grave; Remembers Marion Star "Boys."

Bequests totaling $226,000 in cash were made to relatives, lifelong friends, churches and the Marion Park association by the late President Harding under the terms of his will filed for probate in Marion, O.

Mrs. Florence Kling Harding, widow of the late President, was left a life estate of $100,000 in government bonds, the east half of the building occupied by the Marion Star, the Harding home on Mount Vernon avenue, with all personal property contained there, with the request that Mrs. Harding give to each of the three sons of Dr. George T. Harding, Jr., of Columbus, brother of the President, a finger ring and watch.

Dr. George T. Harding, father of the late President, was left a life estate of $50,000 in government bonds and the home where he now resides. At Dr. Harding's death the home is to revert to Dr. Harding's son and three daughters.

The former President made a stipulation that "no part of my estate shall be expended for a monument other than a simple marker at my grave."

The will, a short concise document, covering two and one-half pages on small parchment, was executed at Washington June 20, 1923, and was witnessed by George B. Christian, Jr., the President's secretary; Charles E. Hard, an old friend of Mr. Harding and a former employe at the White House, and Attorney General Daugherty.

The instrument was drawn by Mr. Daugherty just before Mr. Harding left for his Alaskan trip.

No value of the estate can be estimated until the will is admitted to probate and appraisers named, Judge L. B. McNeal said. Much of Mr. Harding's wealth is understood to be in stocks and bonds, the value of which is unknown until the appraisers make their report.

The late President also left Mrs. Harding "all dividends that accrue from and are paid on my entire stockholdings in the Harding Publishing company."

Mr. Harding directed that it be left to Mrs. Harding's judgment the bestowal of gifts, souvenirs, mementos and other articles of historical value to any society, organization or person she may see fit.

The two grandchildren of Mrs. Harding by a former marriage, Jean DeWolfe and George DeWolfe, are left $2,000 each under the will.

To his three nephews and one niece, children of the late President's brother, Dr. George T. Harding, Jr., the President left $10,000 each. Three old employes of the Marion Star, the newspaper formerly owned by Mr. Harding, are left a small gift, "as a mark of appreciaion of the faithful services rendered." George H. VanFleet, managing editor was left $2,000. Henry C. Schaffner, treasurer, $1,000 and James C. Woods, circulation manager, $1,000.

The Trinity Baptist church, of which Mr. Harding was a trustee, was left $2,000 and St. Paul's Episcopal church, which stands next door to the Star office was given $1,000.

The sum of $25,000 was left to the Marion Park commission "to be applied in the creation of some permanent improvement to be determined by the commission and to be erected in one of the three parks in Marion."

All the residue of the estate is left to Mr. Harding's three sisters, Mrs. Carolyn Votaw, of Washington; Mrs. Charity M. Remsberg, of Santa Ana, California, and Miss Abigail Harding, of Marion and to his brother, Dr. George T. Harding, Jr., of Columbus, "share and share alike" and "in the event that my sisters or brother should not survive me, but should leave children such children or child shall receive their parent's share.

With Mrs. Harding when the will was filed was Attorney General Daugherty, Hoke W. Donaldson, an attorney and close personal friend of Mr. Harding and C. W. Schaffner, former cashier of the Marion County Bank, of which Mr. Harding was a director and who was nominated as executor in the will.

Cuticura Will Help You Have Beautiful Hair

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ONE KILLED, 48 HURT IN BLAST

Powder Train Blown Up Throwing Sheet of Flame Over Motorists.

One dead, an unidentified man and 48 men and boys burned and injured, four probably fatally, was the toll Sept. 6 of the explosions and fire which wrecked a train of powder cars on the Pennsylvania railroad trestle in South Amboy, N. J.

Five of the powder bearing cars exploded, scattering burning timbers and boxes of unexploded powder over an area of an acre. Some of the blazing boxes fell in the midst of a line of automobiles whose occupants were watching the burning train, setting fire to the automobiles and injuring all in them.

First reports of the accident declared at least four persons had been killed. This was disproved, however, when ambulances and police patrols had taken the victims to hospitals.

The powder belonged to the Atlas Powder Co. and was in a train of five cars on a Raritan river dock awaiting transfer to barges. Trainmen discovered fire at one end of the train and yard officials ordered a crew to uncouple the burning cars and rush them away.

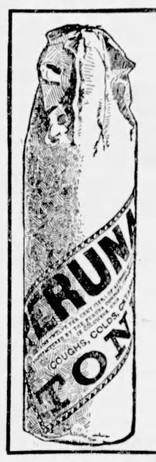
Pedestrians and motorists ran at the spectacle of the burning cars being rushed across the trestle which spans the tracks reserved for commuting trains. Without warning, the powder in one of the cars exploded, showering a burning rain over those below.

Through the stream of flame a number of unexploded boxes were sent off in the midst of the onlookers. Many persons had their clothes burned from their bodies.

A second explosion occurred as commuters' train came to a stop beneath the trestle. The passengers hastily organized into relief crews, assisted trainmen and the police in removing the injured. Firemen summoned from half a dozen surrounding communities confined the fire to the immediate neighborhood.

European Vets Asked to Bury the Hatchet

Colonel Calvin Owsley, national commander of the American legion, in an address before the fourth congress of the inter-allied Federation of Former Combatants, urged the allied veterans to dismiss passion and hatred from their hearts and create an atmosphere which would permit the admission of German, Austrian and Russian veterans to the federation, thus making it a truly international body. Deputy Charles Bertrand, on behalf of France and Belgium replied that as soon as the former enemies showed the slightest sign of good will and made reparation for the harm they had done, a place would be found for them.



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